

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER OFFICIAL JOURNAL

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

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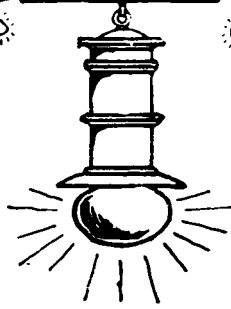
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JULY, 1911

EDITORIAL

Ridicule

Is Labor Progressive?

EDUCATION

THE ELECTRICAL



WORKER

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
OF THE

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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Comment From American Federation of Labor

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

**Congressional Commission Reopen Hearings in Its Investigation of This Important Subject
—General Interest Taken—Constitutionality of Proposed Enactment
Consumes Greater Part of Opening Session.**

Washington, June 17.—The congressional commission appointed to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation has reopened its hearings. At the last session previous to the one mentioned adjournment was taken upon the suggestion of the commission to await the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil, Tobacco Trust and other cases, for the reason that in these cases there were points involved which, when decisions were handed down, might shed light upon the enactment of the measure under consideration. The first session of the reopened hearings was devoted to a discussion of the constitutional phases in the enactment of a compensation law. There were present representatives of the American Federation of Labor, together with representatives of the railway brotherhoods and attorneys for numerous railroads. Attorney Miles M. Dawson, an expert actuary, also appeared in advocacy of such a law. There is apparently a unanimity of opinion among all appearing before the commission, relative to the needs of such a law. There is a difference, however, as to the manner in which it shall be applied. The discussion on the constitutional phase of the question which attracted the most attention, was that by Miles M. Dawson of New York. Mr. Dawson has made a special study of this particular feature, having visited various countries where workingmen's compensation laws are in actual operation. His contention was, that the con-

stitution gave the right of the federal government to enact a law covering this feature and putting it into actual operation by an excise tax, and he based his contention on the opening section of the says: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare," etc. He laid stress upon the fact that the words "promote the general welfare" gave the law making power of the federal government ample authority to establish a system of workingmen's compensation. It was also stated that the collection of this excise tax would be direct from the employer, and he, in turn, adding it to the cost of production, would be distributed and eventually paid by the consuming public. This feature apparently met the views of those who were present and actively interested. Mr. Dawson's narrative of the operation of this law in Germany, which he stated in his opinion and that of those who have made a thorough investigation, was the very best plan extant, was exceedingly interesting. Under the operation of the laws in Germany, poverty has been almost wiped out of existence and employers and employes are in accord with the general plan in force. True, some minor details need alteration, but as a general proposition it has worked very successfully. In an interview with Mr. Dawson after the hearing closed, he stated that the compensation law of Germany had not had the effect of retarding the growth and efficiency of the labor organizations of that country; on the other hand the organizations of labor had made their

most prodigious growth since the law had been put in general operation.

Mr. Dawson later appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and delivered a masterful exposition of a workmen's compensation law. The Council was very much impressed with his intimate knowledge

and deeply interested in the facts which he had gathered from all sections of the world. As a result of Mr. Dawson's appearance before the Council, a committee was selected from members of the Executive Council to make a thorough investigation of the scheme outlined by Mr. Dawson.

REPORT EXPECTED SOON.

Attorneys Appointed by Judge Wright in the Celebrated Contempt Case Ready to Submit Findings.

Washington, June 24.—"The judgment of the Court of Appeals is reversed and the case remanded with directions to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and remand the case to that court with direction that the contempt proceedings be dismissed, but without prejudice to the power and right of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to punish by a proper proceeding contempt, if any, committed against it."

The above is the closing sentence in the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court whereby the criminal sentences imposed on the officials of the American Federation of Labor were set aside. Pursuant to and in accordance with the decision, Justice Wright appointed a "committee" of attorneys, J. J. Darlington, Daniel Davenport and James Beck, attorneys for the Anti-Boycott Association and the National Manufacturers' Association, and who assisted in the prosecution of the American Federation of Labor, to "inquire whether there is reasonable cause to believe the said persons guilty as aforesaid, and if yea, they are hereby empowered and directed forthwith to prepare, file, present and prosecute against the persons heretofore first named charges of contempt of court to the end that the dignity of the court be established, vindicated and satisfied."

It is now stated that the "committee" has concluded its labors and is ready to submit its findings. The report will not be made public until it is actually filed with the court. Under the decision of the United States Supreme Court it is within the jurisdiction of Justice Wright to determine whether or not a contempt has been committed, and under the ruling Justice Wright can now reimpose the sentences against President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and John Mitchell should he desire to do so. If Justice Wright still entertains the same venomous spirit toward the American Federation of Labor officials as he did when the jail sentences were imposed it is not difficult to predict the outcome of the present proceeding.

TO AMEND PURE FOOD LAW.

Washington, June 24.—Congressman Shirley of Kentucky has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives amending the Pure Food and Drugs Act, aiming to prohibit false and misleading statements as to the curative value of medicinal preparations.

OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE.

A Conference of Labor Officials Has Been Called to be Held at Indianapolis, Ind., Thursday, June 29.

Washington, June 24.—At the last meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, June 12-17, a joint conference was held with the executive officers of the Building Trades Department, Metal Trades Department, and it was decided that a conference should be held in the Dennison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, June 29, 1911. It is urged in the official communication which has been sent out that at least one officer of each of the International organizations be present, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of co-operative and energetic action for the raising of funds to aid the officers of the International Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in what has been termed "The McNamara Case," and for the prosecution of the kidnappers, and to take such action as the ends of justice may warrant. The conference first referred to decided that all National and International labor organizations be called upon and urged to contribute an amount equal to 25 cents per member, the International officers to raise the amounts from their respective membership in the form and manner best adapted to each organization, and the amounts received transmitted to Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor, who is also Secretary of the McNamara Legal Defense Committee. It is anticipated that the conference to be held on June 29 at Indianapolis, will be largely attended.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

Washington, June 24.—The third biennial convention of the National Women's

Trade Union League, held in Feneuil Hall, Boston, was a success in every particular. The Central Labor Union of Boston, through its officials, accorded the attending delegates every means whereby to make their stay pleasant, and the convention a notable one.

SHOE REPAIRERS ORGANIZED.

Washington, June 24.—The organization committee of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly has just organized a Shoe Repairers' Union in affiliation with the National Boot and Shoe Workers.

CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS.

Washington, June 24.—After three weeks strike the Sheet Metal Workers of Indianapolis, Ind., secured 2½ cents per hour increase, and a two year agreement; also a local union of Sheet Metal Workers in Birmingham, Ala., have secured an increase in wages.

PERU'S LIABILITY LAW.

Washington, June 24. — Practically every country on the face of the globe realizes that an employer's liability and workmen's compensation law is a necessary adjunct to civilization. Word has just been received from Peru that President Leguia has just signed what is known as the Peruvian Employers' Liability Law.

SEAMEN ARE WINNING.

All Available News From Various Sections of the World and Maritime Centers Indicate Victory for Sailors.

Washington, June 24.—While it is impossible to estimate just what proportion of the sailors throughout the world have been successful thus far in their contest for better wages and treatment, yet from official reports received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor indications point to a fair degree of success. In fact, there have been many settlements made which were unexpected. A settlement has been made with the Atlantic Coastwise Steamship Companies, thus closing a strike against the Morgan line, which occurred a day or so ago. It is also reported from London that an increase in wage has been granted by the White Star Line and the Canadian Pacific Railway together with satisfactory settlements with other large shipping companies. News is necessarily meagre owing to the fact that the contest extends over such a very wide scope.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS.

Washington, June 24.—While the Post Office Department dominated the Railway Mail Association Convention to a very great degree, yet it was not in full control. The convention adopted the initiative and referendum, which the Department is very much opposed to, for this plan will give the members of the Association an opportunity to decide questions of vital interest by secret ballot. The Convention also passed resolutions condemning the methods employed by the Department inspectors. It must be remembered that the inspectors have been the cause of practically all of the trouble now existing in the Department, although these inspectors are working under direct instructions from the Department. The Convention also provided for a welfare committee and this also has been opposed very vigorously by the Department at all times. So to sum the matter up, while the Department endeavored to exercise an absolute control, it has failed in a most signal manner. The initiative and referendum will give the employees in the service an opportunity to express their views without fear of being victimized.

PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon Guests of International Printing Pressmen's Union.

Washington, June 24.—The convention of the International Printing Pressmen's union was held at Hale Springs, Tenn., during the past week. The dedication of the new home for indigent members of the organization was also a feature of the week. Secretary Morrison and Treasurer John B. Lennon attended as the guests of the International Union and also as representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Washington, June 24.—After the House of Representatives passed the bill providing for election of senators by direct vote it went to the senate, which added the Bristow amendment (giving federal control over elections.) The amended bill was then sent back to the house, but the house has defeated the Bristow amendment by an overwhelming vote and passed it back to the senate. The amendment is considered to be a "joker."

"SATISFACTORY LEVEL."

Washington, June 24.—The "efficiency system" of America finds its counterpart in the United Kingdom under the euphon-

ious title of "satisfactory level." There is now a dispute at Bacup in which is involved the question the standard of quantity in a given time. It is charged that the mill owners have exercised more than the "legitimate pressure" in arriving at their satisfactory level per individual production. Sympathy in general is with the operatives in the controversy.

MISLEADING REPORTS.

Sinister Motives Behind Statements That Large Fund Has Been Raised to Assist the McNamara Defense.

Washington, June 24.—Statements in newspapers have been made with regularity, and evidently systematically, asserting that a large fund has already been raised for the purpose of making it possible that a fair and impartial trial shall be accorded the members of organized labor charged with the Los Angeles dynamiting outrage. These stories are also creeping into the columns of labor journals. The statements are made with self-evident purpose to soothe the feelings of organized labor into a sense of security, and in order that only a beggarly sum shall be raised in support of those who are to be shortly tried for the heinous crime charged. Let it be understood and emphatically so, that a comparatively small amount of money has as yet been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, in response to the appeal sent out on May 6, 1911. It is necessary that there be sufficient funds to guarantee the men charged with a fair and impartial trial, and rumors and false stories which have been given currency should not be allowed to hinder organized labor in fulfilling its part in raising a sufficient amount of money to defray the legitimate expenses which must of necessity be incurred.

EIGHT-HOURS FOR QUARRY WORKERS.

Washington, June 24.—A settlement has just been made at St. George, Maine, whereby the Quarry Workers employed by two firms have secured the eight-hour day. This accomplishment practically places the Quarry Workers in New England on a general eight-hour basis.

WOMEN-WORKERS.

Washington, June 24.—The Department of Agriculture of Prince Edward Island is establishing women's institutes. They are being organized in all portions of the Province, with a small membership fee. The Department purposes to furnish lectures at least twice a year and literature on domestic economy, hygiene and dietet-

ics. Housekeepers are instructed on the importance of ventilation, cleanliness, cooking of foods, change of diet, nurture of infants, etc.

OLD COUNTRY WOMEN.

Washington, June 24.—The number of women employed in Germany, according to the last statistical data is 9,400,000; France, 6,800,000; Austria, 5,600,000; and England, 5,300,000, this great number being employed in manufactures and trades.

A SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

Washington, June 24.—The Quarry Workers' International Union of North America reports that 38 local unions have this year affected new agreements which run from one to five years, and with an increase in wages of from one to six cents per hour.

EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH LINEN MILLS.

Washington, June 24.—According to British census returns, the employees in linen mills of the United Kingdom number about 96,000, whose average earnings per week are approximately \$2.90 each. This wage scale applies to men and women. Boys who attend hackling machines average about \$2.00 a week for full time. Allowing for all stoppages, and on the basis of the average earnings per head of all employed in an ordinary week, the earnings of each employee for an entire year do not average more than \$143.00.

"A STEAMSHIP PULSE."

Washington, June 24.—There has recently come to light a new invention, termed the "Direction and Rotation Indicator," for steamships. When the instrument is fixed in the captain's chart room and on the bridge, it enables him to see at a glance the direction and speed of the engines and number of revolutions per minute. When a captain telegraphs "ahead" or "astern," and any degree of speed, the indicator gives instantaneous ocular evidence of the accurate carrying out of orders.

BULGARIAN TRANSPORT WORKERS.

Washington, June 24.—A federation of transport workers has recently been formed in Bulgaria. There are now affiliated the unions of railwaymen, post, telegraph, telephone and tramway servants, dockers, teamsters, motor drivers and all other laborers employed in any branch of the traffic and transport trade of the country.

AN INCIDENT.

Washington, June 24.—The spectacle of men and women carrying large family Bibles under their arms was an unusual sight in the Dumbarton (England) small debt court, recently, when a firm sued to recover from nineteen persons about \$12 each, the price of the Bibles that had been sold to them. As a result the sheriff was directed to make an investigation into the manner of vending Bibles.

PORTUGUESE STPIKE.

Washington, June 24.—A number of spinning factories in Portugal have been compelled to close down on account of the cotton spinners' strike.

DUST EXTRACTOR.

Washington, June 24.—A new coal dust extractor is soon to be introduced in the coal mines of the Dumfermline District, Scotland. The extractor consists of a combination of pressure air jets worked by electricity, directed upon the surface to be cleaned in order to raise the dust, and the simultaneous withdrawal of the dust by suction. The apparatus can either be operated by an electric motor or compressed air.

A GOOD WORD.

Washington, June 24.—So seldom does it occur that the daily press has a good word for the organizations of labor that when it does happen some surprise must of necessity follow. The Washington Post of the 15th took occasion to publish an editorial relating to the efforts of the seamen of the world to wrest from the shipping companies a living wage and humane conditions. The refreshing portion of the article attributes all former successful attempts made by the seamen to gain justice to have been solely the result of the Seamen's union.

The comment further states that the "Seamen's employers are less inclined to make concessions than those engaged in other lines of business. The sailor is poorly paid, badly fed and harshly handled as a general thing, and in the present case his demands represent a totaling of wrongs calculated to stagger his close-fisted employer." The Post states that undoubtedly, even with the inconvenience experienced by the strike, popular sympathy is with the seamen.

INCREASING MEMBERSHIP.

Washington, June 24.—The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in Great

Britain is increasing in membership steadily. Every week a statement is issued showing the increase from its several branches. The average increase has been and is approximately 1,000 per month.

BARBERS WIN STRIKE.

Washington, June 24.—The barbers in Louisville, Ky., were met by a refusal upon the part of the boss barbers some months ago, to sign their agreement, and as a consequence a strike took place in practically every shop in the city. News has just been received that the employers have re-considered their former action and a great majority of them have now signed the agreement proposed by the journeymen barbers and the latter have returned to work.

RETAIL CLERKS BECOMING MILITANT.

Washington, June 24. — The retail clerks of East St. St. Louis, Ill., after a three days' strike, have won a signal victory. In the past it has been practically an unknown circumstance among the retail clerks to cease work as a protest against unfair conditions. However, during the last few months, three organizations of retail clerks in the state of Illinois have struck against unfair conditions, and the outcome of these strikes has been exceedingly successful.

ENGLISH LOYALTY.

Washington, June 24.—Great Britain's trade unionists are noted for commendable acts, and none more so than one which has just come to light. It appears that three years ago the treasurer of the Greenlock Boilermakers' Society was the victim of a robbery, \$300 of the society's funds having been stolen. Suspicion was cast on the treasurer and he was removed from office. Recently evidence has been produced to completely exonerate him, and as a result the society has reinstated him as its treasurer in reparation of the wrong committed.

DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Washington, June 24.—Word is received from Riverside, Cal., that the superior court has just declared the woman's eight-hour law, recently passed by the legislature of that state, unconstitutional. The grounds for declaring the invalidity of the law were that it was class legislation and antagonistic to the fundamental law of the land. Intense feeling has been engendered by the decision.

LABOR WINS AT POLLS.

Washington, June 24.—The men of labor at Portland, Ore., have just achieved a victory in defeating a conspicuous enemy of organized labor for mayor, and electing a friend. The defeated mayor-alty candidate, it is alleged, was favorable to any plan making for the extermination of the unions, and organized labor of that city reduced its displeasure toward his attitude to a sufficient number of votes to compel the union buster to remain in private life. Union men were also elected to the council.

IN DEFENSE OF CLERKS.

Washington, June 24.—Threatening to introduce a resolution repealing the "presidential muzzle law" if the Lloyd bill, now pending before the civil service reform committee, which returns to the railway mail clerks and other federal employees their right to petition Congress, did not pass, Congressman Buchanan, labor member from Illinois, indorsed the statements publicly made by Speaker Champ Clark in reference to the right of every citizen to petition Congress. "I most sincerely hope that the Lloyd bill will be passed by Congress," said Mr. Buchanan, "and will meet the condition without making it necessary for Congress to resort to more drastic measures. If it does not, however, I will introduce a resolution directly bearing on the presidential muzzle law, and demanding that it be forthwith repealed because of its unconstitutionality."

POSTOFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Washington, June 24.—Eleven English delegates attended the International conference of postoffice employees held recently at Paris. The objects of the conference was to bind the postal employees in all countries into closer relations. The English delegates enunciated the principle at the conference that strikes in the service were futile in effecting remedial measures, but that legislation must be relied upon entirely to redress any wrongs which might creep into the service.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY LAW.

Washington, June 24.—A copy of an act in relation to employer's liability and workmen's compensation, approved by the legislature of the state of New Hampshire, has just been received. The measure follows the general line of this class of measures, not having any distinguishing features.

TWELVE THOUSAND MEN ON STRIKE.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works Completely Closed Down as the Result of Discriminating Tactics.

Washington, June 24.—The Baldwin locomotive works, one plant of which is located in Philadelphia the other at Eddystone, a suburb of Chester, Pa., is closed down as the result of the 12,000 employees ceasing work. A few weeks ago a number of men were laid off, and strangely enough these men were the active spirits in the various organizations. This act caused considerable comment and uneasiness on the part of their fellow members, but no action was taken. Following this however, a number of employees were told to remove their union buttons and because some refused they were laid off. It became apparent that the company had decided to destroy the organizations in its employ. When this fact became generally known it resulted in practically every man employed in the two plants mentioned leaving the works. The locomotive company has a number of large contracts on hand. With a cessation of work continuing any considerable length of time the company will be mulcted in penalties for undelivered produce. The men on strike are firm and everything indicates that a victory is in store for them.

JUST PLAIN VINDICTIVENESS.

Washington, June 24.—Evidence is cumulative of the fact that the heads of the postoffice department are pursuing an extremely vindictive course. A railway mail clerk, O. J. Rogers by name, of Sedalia, Mo., recently tendered to the department his resignation for the purpose of engaging in the newspaper business. In an early issue of his paper he advised that the men in the service be permitted to decide themselves whether or not they should become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor without interference upon the part of the department. As a result of this advice and notwithstanding that his resignation had been tendered, the department officials could not let the opportunity escape of displaying their animosity and vindictiveness toward a former employee, and instead of accepting the resignation already tendered summarily discharged him. "When the gods would destroy they first make mad."

OHIO'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

Washington, June 24.—The state of Ohio has five free public employment offices, one each being located at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo, under the supervision of the

bureau of labor statistics. A report has just been received for the last quarter, giving in detail the number of people assisted in procuring employment, and the total reaches 8,731.

EFFICIENCY OF AMERICAN CARPENTERS.

Congressman Redfield of New York, Makes Emphatic Statements Relative to American Tradesmen.

Washington, June 24.—Representative William C. Redfield, of New York, in the course of a speech on the wool schedule recounted his experience with French carpenters while in the city of Paris. His statement follows:

"Once when my office was located in the city of Paris I employed a lot of French carpenters, and paid them 10 francs a day, \$1.90 each, and at the end of three or four days I was well nigh crazy. Down the long aisle of the building I saw a familiar looking tool box with a saw sticking from the end, and I ran to the pace and found a man who looked like an American carpenter. I said, 'Are you a Yankee?' and he said, 'Yes.' I said, 'I want to employ you now.' He said, 'Boss, I charge \$4.50 a day.' I said, 'Come right along.' Two days later I discharged four Frenchmen, and my one American carpenter did more than the four Frenchmen, and I saved money by the process, and if somebody wants to ask me the question, there are sound, urgent, serious reasons why the American carpenter did as much work as four Frenchmen, and I shall be very glad, if you wish to detain me, to go into the details of the reason why that man is so much more efficient. In employing a French carpenter he goes to work, having eaten almost nothing. For breakfast he has nothing more than a bit—a little bit of bread (without butter) and coffee. At 11 o'clock he stops to eat a little bread and drink a little sour wine. That is all—all I ever say any of them eat. At 3 o'clock he stops again to eat a little bread and drink a little sour wine. After he gets through at night he has what he calls a dinner. Such a man can never work at any labor requiring steady physical exertion, continuously under pressure, in competition with a man who eats three square meals a day."

UNITED KINGDOM NOTES.

Washington, June 24.—The number of labor disputes in the United Kingdom in 1910 was 506 (not including 26 carried over from 1909) involving 508,538 working people. The controversies were largely in the coal, cotton and shipping industries. A more friendly feeling was shown during last year on the part of trade union

organizations toward the labor exchanges. The percentage of unemployed among 700,000 members of trade unions at the end of each month in 1910 was 4.7 compared with 7.7 in 1909.

BERGER ON WOOL TARIFF.

Washington, June 24.—Congressman Berger has delivered his maiden speech in the house of representatives. His address was approximately an hour in duration, and attracted much attention. He announced himself as in favor of the reduction in the wool schedule as proposed and voted with the democrats for the Underwood bill.

REFUSE TO BE SEARCHED.

Washington, June 24.—Four hundred employees of the Gorton Rubber Works, Openshaw, near Manchester, Great Britain, have ceased work for the reason that they object to signing an agreement permitting themselves to be searched. Another branch of the firm at Droylsden has also been closed down from the same cause.

EMPLOYMENT BILL.

Great Britain's Labor Party Reintroduces "Right to Work" Bill in Parliament.

Washington, June 24.—The text of the Labor party's bill, entitled "Right to Work," which makes provisions for work or maintenance being given to the unemployed, have just been made public. The bill, among provisions putting into operation the proper machinery for execution, provides for the preparation in advance of undertakings of public utility upon which workmen could be employed at the ordinary wage, thus avoiding the necessity for providing temporary relief for workmen during periods of commercial inactivity. According to authorities it is claimed that unemployment ranges from 3 to 20 per cent.

MUSICIANS ORGANIZED.

Washington, June 24.—The musicians of Allentown, Pa., to the number of 118 have organized a local union and received a charter from the American Federation of Musicians.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Washington, June 24.—In a preliminary statement issued by the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, Great Britain, containing the subjects to be discussed at the coming convention, is the

following: "To consider the compulsory attendance at evening continuation schools of boys and girls over 14 years of age, the time of school attendance to be from October to March in each year, schools to be open three nights a week, and the cost to be borne by the state. Attendance is suggested until the age of 18 has been reached.

BRITISH TRADE UNION BENEFITS.

Washington, June 24.—The labor department of the board of trade of Great Britain has just issued a statistical report on the activities of the trade unions in respect to their financial operations. The grand total of membership entitled to benefits was 2,358,040. The amount of ordinary unemployed benefits paid in 1908 by 1,059 unions was over \$6,000,000. Traveling benefits amounted to \$31,000, while emigration, fares and removals reached \$13,000.

UNIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

Washington, June 24.—It is said that labor conditions in Switzerland are somewhat better than anywhere on the European continent, and the organized workmen relatively greater. The trade union movement, however, is not thoroughly united, political and religious questions precluding a complete unification. Beneficial associations and other organizations based on religion are common in Switzerland. Of a total 113,800 organized workmen in 1910, only 67,348 were affiliated with the general federation of that country, the "Trade Union Association." The railway workers have an 8 per cent organization. Membership is on the increase.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION'S BANQUET.

Members of Congress Holding Union Cards Honored by District of Columbia's Men of Labor.

Washington, June 17.—The Central Labor Union of Washington tendered a banquet to the union card members of Congress and the Executive Council, on June 14, at the New Ebbitt House. Over 200 guests were present. President James O'Connell of the Machinists, acted as toastmaster. Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives was an honored guest and made a characteristic address, featuring the right of government employes to petition Congress for a redress of grievances, which has been denied them by Executive Orders. His expressions were met with audible signs of approval. Congressman Wilson also made an address, confining his re-

marks to the insidious encroachments of the new-styled theories on "efficiency of labor" typified by the Taylor or Emerson Systems.

President Gompers delivered the address of the evening and characterized the remarks made by Speaker Clark as being characteristic and in harmony with former expressions and acts. He related numerous instances of a kindly spirit and feeling with Speaker Clark had always expressed toward the men of labor. President Gompers also made significant reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, contending that the important points had been decided against the men of labor, while relieving the individuals under sentence for contempt from paying the penalty assessed. "In the light of recent events," he said, "the congratulations which have poured in upon us as a result of the decision may have been premature." He then traced the activities of labor on the economic and political field, referring to the retirement of Congressman Littlefield of Maine, and the election of fifteen union men as members of the House of Representatives, as the result of the struggle and the activity of the men of labor. The Central Labor Union of Washington is to be congratulated on the splendid success which attended its efforts.

"THE LADY DOTH PROTEST TOO MUCH."

American Paper and Pulp Association Circularizing Labor Papers—Charges Unwarranted Attack.

Washington, June 17.—The American Paper and Pulp Association is energetically flooding the labor papers and all labor organizations whose addresses are obtainable with a circular refuting (?) "the unwarranted attack made upon the American Writing Company," regarding long hours and arduous conditions prevailing in the Holyoke mills. A long contest has been waged in Holyoke to better the condition of the men employed in the paper mills and to obtain the eight-hour day. Up to this time it has not been successful. There are mills, however, that are organized and paying living wages and are in agreement with organized labor. These latter mills are manufacturing paper bearing the water mark (union label) of the Paper Makers' Union, and many of the large international unions, as well as the American Federation of Labor, are using exclusively union water-marked paper. This fact is worrying the American Paper and Pulp Association, hence the circular mentioned. Union water-marked paper is rapidly increasing in demand.

TO ABOLISH FINES.

Washington, June 17.—A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons making it illegal to assess fines against workmen in cotton factories. The reasons advanced in favor of the measure is that while many factory managements have systems of finding employes for a multiplicity of things, other managements do not. It is claimed that this state of affairs results in unjust competition and has a depressing effect on wages, together with the constant accumulation of abuses.

APRIL IMMIGRATION.

Washington, June 17.—The Department of Commerce and Labor issue a monthly bulletin detailing the number of aliens landing at the various ports, together with sex and nationality. The reports require a month in compilation, the April report having been received. It gives the number of male immigrants for that month as 95,722, female 40,275, with a grand total for the month of 135,997. There were debarred 1,951 males and 348 females.

"SKULL AND CROSS BONES."

Washington, June 17.—The postoffice department still continues its discriminative and autocratic program. A campaign of intimidation has been inaugurated at Des Moines, Ia. Newspaper clipping referring to the postoffice department's hostile attitude to the American Federation of Labor, decorated with "skull and cross bones," have been secretly posted on the bulletin board. The local clerks in the postoffice are, in great part, members of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. It is reported that Congressman Prouty, who comes from the Des Moines district, and Senator Cummins will be appealed to in an effort to have the intimidation cease.

PRINTERS' PROGRESS.

Increases in Wage Scales, Distributed Over a Wide Scope of Country, the Order of the Day.

Washington, June 17.—The scale of the German Typographical of Evansville, Ind., has been increased from \$18.60 to \$19.20 for the year 1911, with a further increase to \$19.50 for the year 1912.

The newspaper scale at Muncie, Ind., has been increased \$1.00 per week for one year. The following year an added increase of 50 cents, to continue for two years, and the third year, total increase

of the present scale of \$2.00 per week to be in force the following three years.

At Eugene, Ore., after a strike lasting for two years with the Yaran Printing Company, a settlement has been reached and it will hereafter be a union office throughout.

Agreements have been entered into with three concerns in Fond du Lac, Wis., whereby the job men receive a \$2.00 per week increase and the machine operators \$1.00 per week increase.

Chicago Swedish Union has secured an increase of \$1.50 per week for all hand work employes, with a total increase (over the present scale) beginning July 1, 1913 of \$2.40.

The first agreements ever entered into between the Typographical Union and the publishers of Port Arthur and Fort Williams, Ont., have been concluded. An increase of \$2.00 per week has been secured.

The German Typographia of Winnipeg, Man., has secured an increase of \$2.00 per week, while the men on machines have secured one-half hour reduction in working time.

At Centralia, Ill., agreements have just been entered into securing to the employers advances of \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week for all members.

BARBER SHOPS IN SPAIN.

Tonsorial Parlors Compare Unfavorably With American Shops in Appointments and Prices Charged.

Washington, June 17.—According to government reports the barber shops in Malaga, Granada and Almeria, Spain, do not compare favorably with the tonsorial parlors of this country. The furnishings are of the meagerest sort usually, and are almost wholly devoid of those things considered essential for the comfort of patrons. The furniture is of the crudest sort, and there is little regard for cleanliness. Only one shop in the three cities mentioned is furnished with reclining and revolving barber chairs, and the shop prospers mainly because of possessing what is termed a "novelty" in that country. The price of a shave is 30 centimos (about 6 cents), and cutting 50 centimos (9.6 cents). Regular customers of better class shops pay 85 cents for a monthly service, which includes a daily shave and hair trimming as often as required.

"SWEATING" IN BELFAST.

Washington, June 17.—Great Britain's home office is to hold an inquiry into the serious allegations regarding "sweating" in certain branches of the linen and cognate trades in Belfast. Sir Ernest

Hatch is to be appointed chairman, with W. S. Cohen representing the board of trade, and Mrs. Streatfield representing the Home Office.

VANCOUVER STRIKE.

Washington, June 17.—Through an attempt on the part of the Master Builders' Association of Vancouver, B. C., to institute the "open shop," a general strike has taken place. Vancouver has for quite a number of years past been the dumping ground for a large number of immigrants from all the countries in the Far East, and conditions of labor have consequently been continually growing worse. This last attempt to destroy the organization of labor has been met by a firm resolve on the part of the members of labor organizations to try conclusions with the Master Builders. One unique feature in the Vancouver contest is the fact that the Chinese carpenters have made common cause with the organizations of labor. The Chinese are not organized into labor unions as we understand them, but are, however, members of what are termed "trade guilds," and one chinaman, in answer to a question as to why his fellow countrymen also ceased work, replied: "White man quit; all samee no like see Chinaman work; save trouble."

PATTERN COMPANY FAIR.

Washington, June 17.—The May Manton Pattern Company has reached an agreement with the Typographical Union, Pressmen, Bookbinders and Stereotypers, and hereafter its entire printing department will employ only members of the various unions. This result has been brought about primarily by label agitation carried on by the International Typographical Union.

ANOTHER JOURNAL UNIONIZED.

Washington, June 17.—The Western Tobacco Journal, doing business at Cincinnati, Ohio, has entered into an agreement with the Cincinnati Typographical Union, which provides that all the mechanical departments are hereafter to be conducted under union conditions.

BRICKMAKERS' SETTLEMENT.

Washington, June 17.—The strike of the Chicago Brickmakers, involving 2,500 men, has been settled. The cause of the conflict was an attempt on the part of the employers to reduce the wages to the 1907 scale. This was resisted by the organization and after a 6 weeks' strike an agreement has been entered

into whereby the present scale and working conditions are to be maintained. Approximately 20,000 laborers and mechanics were thrown out of employment on account of this strike, who will now be returned to work.

RAILROAD INCREASES WAGES.

Washington, June 17.—An agreement between the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, with the Norfolk & Western Railway has been reached after conferences extending over quite a period. The agreement provides for a substantial increase in the wage rate and the adoption of a code of rules which will materially improve working conditions.

CHILD EDUCATION NEGLECTED.

Washington, June 17.—At the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Richmond, Virginia, a statement was made by John B. Clinedinst, a deputy in the office of the State Labor Commissioner, that in the course of his travels he had discovered more white boys who were unable either to read or write, than he had found among the colored population. The white population pay 90 per cent of the total amount of money expended on the education of children in the state, and it is a strange anomaly, if the statement be true, that a greater percentage of white children than of the colored do not take advantage of the opportunities afforded. Accordingly, resolutions were adopted recommending compulsory education, and free books to the pupils in the schools.

SYRACUSE METAL WORKS.

Washington, June 17.—The men employed in the metal trades in Syracuse, approximating 3,000 in number, are in negotiation with their employers looking toward the adoption of a new scale of prices. It is thought at this time that an amicable adjustment will be reached. The metal trades desire a raise of 10 per cent, 9 hours a day and Saturday half holiday.

DOCKERS OF MANNHEIM WIN.

Washington, June 17.—After a week's negotiations before the Conciliation Board of Mannheim, Germany, an agreement has been reached which concedes a reduction in the working time of one-half hour a day, to go into effect in 1912, with a minimum wage of 22½ cents an hour. The professional strike breakers who took the places of the men during the contest, have all been discharged.

EDITORIAL

PETER W. COLLINS

RIDICULE. A number of so-called leading editors of the popular periodicals seem to believe that they can kill a righteous movement by ridicule.

We call to mind at this instant the case of *Colliers' Weekly* in an editorial ridiculing the effort being made by clean-minded people throughout the country for the suppression of vile and indecent plays and publications.

Colliers' editor, who, by the way is personally interested and a member of an organization opposed to real constructive progress, enters into the arena with the editorial shafts of ridicule to bring discredit, if possible, on a movement which will mean a great deal for the common good.

It is no exaggeration to state that a great number of plays at present on the American stage are a stench in the nostrils of any decent community and a people who will tolerate such productions cannot fairly be considered good citizens.

It is therefore hoped that, irrespective of the character of the editorial criticism, that people interested in the suppression of these indecent dramas, and for a higher and cleaner type of plays, will continue the good work, and they can be assured that when the attention of American people is called to these matters and their interest fully aroused, they will not tolerate conditions that tend to tear down the morals of our people.

IS LABOR PROGRESSIVE? The Labor Movement today may be considered a progressive as well as a conservative movement, though to the majority this will seem rather a paradox.

The history of the Trade Union Movement in this country emphasizes that the progressiveness of Labor during the past quarter of a century has been of a real constructive character and many of the progressive measures being enacted into legislation by the congress, as well as by the states, during the recent few years, is the result of considerable discussion of same in the Trade Union Movement for the past quarter of a century.

For instance, we might cite as an illustration the initiative and referendum laws. These measures have been a part of the democratic government of most Labor Organizations for very many years past and the records of the American Federation of Labor for two decades, at least, will show resolutions advocating such legislation by the congress and by the states.

The matter of labor liability and compensation laws is no new subject in the forums of the Trade unions, and these have, almost from the very beginning, been subjects of much moment to the men of labor.

The Labor Movement, therefore, can be called a progressive movement,

and in its progressiveness it is really the pioneer not only in the movements of the past, but of many of those that will be of interest in the coming years.

This progressiveness, however, is a real progressiveness and typifies a permanent advancement of the cause of the workers and demonstrates the might and capacity and an understanding of the affairs of government by the average member of the Trade Union.

The Trade Union Movement, therefore, stands for a real progressiveness of a staple character, one founded on justice and square dealing and the recognition of the rights of the whole people with no desire for special privilege or unfair advantage.

Notice to Local Unions

Springfield, Ill., June 29, 1911,

Local Unions:

Greeting—The semi-annual assessment for Death Benefit Fund under Section 1, Article XII, of the Constitution, is hereby levied. This assessment is automatic under the provisions of the Constitution, and the payment of the same is mandatory under the provisions of our laws. Section 1, Article XII, reads as follows:

“An assessment of Fifty Cents to be levied on members of the I. B. E. W. in the months of January and July of each year, said assessment to be placed in Death Benefit Fund.”

The Financial Secretary should, therefore, see to it that this assessment is collected from the members and forwarded without delay to the International Office. Attention is also called to the fact that on such members who have not already paid assessment automatically levied by the Constitution July, 1910, and January, 1911, that per capita tax will not be received on such members until such assessment is paid, as per the provisions of the Constitution.

The assessments levied under the Constitution in July and January go into the Death Benefit Fund, as provided by the above Section of the Constitution, and it is absolutely necessary for the protection of the benefits of the members individually and collectively that these assessments be promptly collected by the Financial Secretary, promptly paid by the members and forwarded to the International Secretary without delay.

Our system of death benefits is one of the best and cheapest provided by any organization in the country, and as the members are the ones to derive the benefits therefrom, it is essential that they protect these benefits by compliance with the laws relative to the same.

Fraternally submitted,

PETER W. COLLINS,

International Secretary.

Springfield, Ill., June 29, 1911,

Local Unions of the I. B. E. W.—Greeting:

Your attention is herewith called to Section XVI of Article XVII of

the Constitution, relative to the election of delegates for the regular Convention of the Brotherhood:

Section XVI—Local Unions shall elect delegates to represent them at the International Convention at the last regular meeting of their Local in July.

This section of the Constitution calls for the election of the delegates at the last meeting in July, and every Local Union of the Brotherhood entitled to representation should elect delegates to attend the coming Convention.

The referendum vote on the city for the place of holding the next Convention has decided in favor of Rochester, N. Y. Tabulated report of same appears in the June Worker.

Full particulars relative to the details and the regular Convention Call for the holding of the next Convention will be sent out very shortly.

Fraternally,

PETER W. COLLINS,

International Secretary.

Springfield, Ill., July 5, 1911.

To the Members of the Brotherhood—Greeting:

F. J. Sullivan, seceder, who quite recently has been circulating photographs of what purported to be bank transactions with certain Cleveland banks, has in connection with certain employes of an express company in this city, secured possession of a large number of half-tone cuts shipped to us which were made from photographs of original letters which said Sullivan had, while as an officer of the Brotherhood some years ago, written in conjunction with certain bank transactions at Cleveland, Ohio, the city where he lived and where the funds of the Brotherhood were deposited.

These half-tones or cuts of the photographs of the letters were of such a nature that Mr. Sullivan would be very much interested in their suppression as they were intended for publication in the Worker. By getting possession of them in the manner as above stated he has succeeded in preventing for a few weeks their publication. For the information, therefore, of our members, this circular is sent out so they may understand the nature of the methods which the seceders use in attempting to suppress matter relative to their actions.

These letters, however, will be published, new cuts made and photographic copies of them inserted in the Worker so the members can see that the statements made by Sullivan in circulars issued were not statements of facts.

One of these circulars containing a photograph (which he issued) purported to be a draft in amount of \$38,000, for the transfer of funds from a Cleveland bank to a Springfield bank. For the information of our members, I desire to emphatically state that no draft for \$38,000 for a transfer of funds from Cleveland to Springfield or any other place was ever signed by me.

The photographs of letters, which will appear in the Worker and above referred to, the cuts of which were secured by the said Sullivan, show by his own letters to and from certain bank officers in Cleveland and by letters to him from bank officials the character of bank transactions in that city while he was an officer of the Brotherhood. These letters show how the funds of the Brotherhood were manipulated at that time by

the literary agent of the seceders and these documents will fully expose him.

Fraternally submitted,

PETER W. COLLINS,

International Secretary.

THE RESPECTIVE RIGHTS OF CAPITAL, LABOR AND STRIKES

Address by Judge Francis E. Baker.

PART I.

When the strong man arrogated all governmental power unto himself as emperor, king or czar, the laws were framed primarily in his own behalf, and the classes below him—nobles, clergy, members of the learned professions, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, laborers—were all, in varying degrees, oppressed. When the clergy secured a charter from the first Henry of England, and when, a century later, the great charter was wrung from John by the barons at Runnymede, the classes below the barons in the feudal chain were not parties to the contract, and the fulfilment of such promises as might be thought to inure to the benefit of the middle and lower classes of Englishmen was really a matter of grace with the signatory parties, who were the ruling powers. So it should not be unexpected to find that the laborer was no more than a chattel appurtenant to the land or business in which he worked; that his hours of toil and his rate of wages were fixed by statute; that it was an offense to refuse to work for anyone who demanded his service; that if he should flee from one country to another he could be arrested and brought back; and that to combine with his fellows to secure any improvement in compensation or conditions of service was a crime, for which, according to the enormity of the particular offense, he might be jailed or pilloried, or have his ears cut off, or suffer transportation or death.

The trouble was that caste was embodied in law. In the long and slow process of one class exacting a right from the next class above, and in turn reluctantly sharing it with the next class below, only the middle classes of farmers and shopkeepers and manufacturers had been reached at the time we broke away from England; and from Edward III to George III scarcely a breath of freedom had wafted down to the laborer upon whose shoulders the whole structure rested. Now, although "in the good old colony days, when we lived under the king," we copied some of the merciless English labor statutes; nevertheless, when we determined to set up our own

establishment we started out in the right way. We abolished caste and based our scheme of social relations on the equality of all men in their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And when our declaration of independence had ripened into fact, for the first time in the known annals of the universe a government was ordained of and for and by the people. I say we started on the proper plan, because, if the rights that are accorded to the weakest are made the standard of the rights of all, there is little likelihood that the strong and mighty will get less than the same rights; and if effort is directed to raising the lowliest all those above the lowliest will also and inevitably be raised.

This difference between working downward from the prerogatives of absolutism and working upward from the basis of manhood equality destroyed for us at once and forever, in my judgment, the pertinence and authority of the old English precedents that a combination of workmen to secure better wages and conditions, irrespective of the means used to attain the end, was criminal or unlawful at common law. But such is the power of inertia that the early decisions of the nisi prius courts of our country were based on the old case of *Rex vs Journeymen Tailors of Cambridge* in holding such combinations of workmen unlawful. And it was not until 1821 that Judge Gibson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, first questioned the applicability of such precedents to the rights of labor in our country.

In England, after our separation, statutes not much less drastic than the old were enacted as late as 1799 and 1800 aimed at the suppression of all combinations of workmen for raising their wages. In 1824, however, Parliament, in response to a changing public sentiment, passed a statute to the effect that workmen who combined to obtain an advance in wages or improved conditions of service should not thereafter "be subject or liable to any indictment or prosecution for conspiracy or to any other criminal

information or punishment whatever under the common or the statute law." How great the change of sentiment has there become may be apprehended by comparing the Cambridge Tailors' case and the statutes then in force with the notable modern cases of *Mogul Steamship Co. v. McGregor*, *Allen v. Flood*, and *Quinn v. Leatham*, and the British Trades Dispute Act of 1906.

In our own country, without the aid of statute, the courts have long since become agreed that workmen have the lawful right to organize for the purpose of securing improvement in the terms and conditions of labor, and to quit work and to threaten to quit work as means of compelling or attempting to compel employers to accede to their demands for better terms and conditions. The ground of inquiry and dispute has been about what things the workmen, having organized as aforesaid, may lawfully do in furtherance of the objects of the organization.

The great majority of the labor cases have been begun at the suit of employees. This fact has undoubtedly contributed to the belief held by some labor people that the courts have looked at the matter mainly from one side. Cases deal only with the particular facts involved. So while each case may have been decided correctly on its facts among the various cases some considerable confusion and conflict of general expressions have arisen. In this situation, therefore, where the old English statutes and decisions are unauthoritative by reason of our rejection of the social system out of which they grew where the present-day English decisions are only interpretations of present-day English statutes, which may or may not be within the constitutional limits of our legislative bodies, and where the common law of our own land is in the making—it may be permissible for us to inquire whether or not there are any fundamental principles of truth and justice already embodied in our law by which the rights of labor in its conflict with capital may be tested, assured that if we keep an Antaeus contact with the ground of reason we shall not be overthrown by any Herculean force of precedent or prejudice.

Where lies the conflict between labor and capital? From one fund, from the sale of their joint product, must come both the wages of labor and the dividends of capital. The more of the fund the one gets the less remains for the other. This struggle in which each is seeking his own benefit and advantage, like the struggle between all buyers and sellers, is an inevitable feature of individualism—a condition which mankind

cannot destroy completely until government becomes either all or nothing. While individualism continues to be the basis of society, the employer cannot be forced by law to use his capital without returns, nor can the workmen be forced by law to take less wages than they are willing to accept. So the terms and conditions of employment must be matters of negotiation between capital and labor. If they agree, I suppose no one would deny that their unimpeachable contracts should be lived up to. If they disagree, I take it that no one would deny their mutual right to separate and ignore each other for the future. But workmen do not usually leave or threaten to leave in a body with the intention of seeking employment elsewhere. They desire to continue in the old employment. They remain at hand so as to be able to continue. They intend to get all their demands allowed by their employer, if they can, but they may be willing to go on with the allowance of part or none. Their use or threatened use of simultaneity in quitting work is designed, not to end their relationship with their employer, but to induce him, or force him, if you please to grant better terms and conditions of employment. Now, if there was no other supply of labor available to the employer than the workmen who were in the concerted movement, the demands of the workmen would probably be limited only by the fear of driving their employer to shut up shop and use his capital some other way. But up to the present time there has been, and so far as we can foresee there is likely to be, a supply of workmen who are either unemployed or who are ready to change their employment. So the use or threatened use of simultaneity in quitting work would not be a very effective argument—or means of compulsion—if the places of the workmen could be promptly filled by the employer's drawing upon an open labor market. The further negotiations between the combination of workmen as intending sellers of labor and the capitalist as intending purchaser of labor are therefore postponed to await the outcome of their competitive endeavors to reach and draw upon the labor market. And here, it seems to me, is the heart of the conflict. The capitalist asserts his right to an unobstructed access to the labor market so as to get his work done and thus free himself from the demands of his opponents. His opponents, the workmen in the concerted movement, assert their right to an unobstructed access to the labor market so as to keep others out of their places and thus compel the granting of their demands. If the workmen

can draw down the supply sufficiently, they prevent the employer from getting anything from the common pool, to his damage. Judging intent by the natural consequences, the workmen intend to inflict all the damage that may flow from the employer's being deprived of labor. And this is the "strike."

Does this conflict of labor with capital, as I have defined it; involve a question of right that stands alone, or is it one of a class in respect to other members of which the ruling principles have been ascertained?

In certain portions of Indiana, and other states, hundreds of feet beneath the surface, natural gas was found confined under pressure in a stratum of porous rock. Owners of the surface claimed for themselves severally the right of making unrestricted drafts upon the common source or supply. Some owners opened up large wells—gushers—lighted the gas and let it burn day and night. Others who were putting their gas wells to beneficial use for heat, light or fuel purposes, protested against the reckless waste which was weakening their wells. But the wasters refused to quit. The beneficial users urged that since their wells were being damaged without any benefit to the wasters, the act of the wasters could be attributed to nothing but pure malevolence. What of it, replied the wasters; we are on our own ground and can do as we please; we have as much right as you have to bore gas wells, and it is none of your concern what we do with the gas. This defense or justification has been stated in various forms. "Where one exercises a legal right only, the motive which actuates him is immaterial." "Mischievous motives cannot make that wrong which in its own essence is lawful." "An act lawful in itself is not converted by a malicious or bad motive into an unlawful act." It seems to me that these explanations must be taken to mean one

or the other of two things. One is, that where an act is lawful without regard to motive, motive need not be regarded. That is worthless as being a mere running around in a circle. The other is, that where an act is lawful if done under one kind of a motive, it is therefore lawful if done under any and every kind of a motive—in short, that motive can never be determinative of the lawfulness of an act. And this, I submit is not true in morals or logic or law. In the natural gas cases the Supreme Court of Indiana ruled, in substance, that the surface proprietors had coequal rights of access to the common source of supply—the common fund; that the right of each was therefore not an absolute right, but was limited and restricted by the coexisting and coextensive rights of the others; that each therefore had the right to the beneficial use and enjoyment of the whole supply except as it was cut down by the beneficial use and enjoyment of the others; that while the loss that came to each from the beneficial use of the common fund by the others was "damnum absque injuria," a loss without cause of complaint, none of them was bound to suffer a loss malevolently inflicted—inflicted "for the sake of the harm as an end in itself and not merely as a means to some further end legitimately desired." And so it was held that the wasters could be stopped by injunction. Further, a penal statute of the state, punishing the wasting of gas as a species of malicious mischief, was sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States against an attack based on the ground that denying a landowner the right to do as he pleased with the gas flowing from a well in his own soil was taking of private property without compensation. So far as I know there are no natural gas decisions that deny that malicious waste may be enjoined, and no cases that fail to treat natural gas and petroleum as being of the same class.

PHILADELPHIA PLUMBERS WIN.

Washington, June 10.—After a struggle of a few weeks duration the plumbers of Philadelphia have secured an increase in wages, and all of the men have returned to work.

FOR THE PRINTING TRADES.

Washington, June 10.—Representative Dyer has introduced a bill in Congress to increase the wages of the printers, pressmen and bookbinders in the Government Printing Office to 60 cents per hour.

DROP PERSONALITIES.

The union men are entitled to their differences of opinion upon the methods employed in advancing the great labor movement, but personal prejudices should never be injected into these matters. Personal prejudice is detrimental to unity of action, and is, therefore, a menace to that harmony of spirit and endeavor upon which the workers' success so much depends. Those who have at heart the interests of themselves and fellow-laborers should confine their efforts to those interests, and let personalities take care of themselves.—*Rochester Labor Journal.*

THE UNION MISER

The idea that a man may join a union and obtain great benefits for himself without assuming and performing the active duties and responsibilities of membership, both moral and financial, is the basis of much of our weakness, and often leads to defeat. The skinflint idea does not pay in unionism, and the man who withholds his support is not only entitled to dividends, because he cannot reasonably expect profit without investment, but also there is great danger that the union may pass out of existence because of the support that he and others like him withhold and after that he may expect an assessment to be levied upon him by the employer, in the shape of a reduction of wages, or by the exacting of more work, or the establishment of more unfavorable conditions of work.

In this case he pays the penalty, along with his associates, of being union misers, who have hoarded their energy and their money to themselves until they have starved the union out of existence.

There is a general impression that the union is a general species of monopoly. There is some foundation for this belief, if the union really has the support of its members both morally and financially, but in case the union miser is numerous in its ranks, the assumption of monopolistic strength is not well founded, because the support is withheld.

Financial support is essential to enable the union to pay its bills, to pay its benefits, and to support its strikes, but financial support is not everything, and the men who withhold their money are only one type of the union misers that are the curse of the labor movement, because they give the movement the appearance of having strength on paper which really does not exist.

The mere fact that the dues are paid, while important in itself, is not more important than that the movement should have the active personal support and good-will of the members, that they should attend the meetings, assume and perform their full share of committee work, and in general participate in the broadening influences that come with the association of workmen in unions and the interchange of ideas made possible by such association.

The member who withholds his personality from the group is a type of union miser no less destructive in the effect of his conduct upon the union cause, than the union miser who withholds his money. It may be said that these two classes of union misers are one and the same; that the members who withhold his money also withholds his personality, but while this may be true, it is not a fact that the

member who contributes his money also contributes his personality.

A very large percentage of the due-paying members of unions refrain from active participation in union affairs, and quite often stay-at-home class of union misers have the mental equipment to be of extreme usefulness to the movement, if they were active participants, as they ought to be.

One detrimental effect of the stay-at-home union miser is to leave the business of the union to be conducted entirely by a very small minority of the members, and, no matter how the minority may conduct the business of the union, whether it does it wisely or unwisely, the great bulk of the members are prone to make the general criticism that such and such action was taken only by a handful of members, etc., etc.

Sometimes such action by the small minority is in fact wrong. The error may be due to a majority of radical destructionists having control of a small meeting, or the error may be due to the fact that the correct view of the matter was not presented, while possibly there might be 50 members of the union remaining at home that night and every night, any one of whom would, if present on the particular occasion, have been able to have grasped the true proportions of the issue under discussion, and to have pointed them out to their fellow members, to the great advantage of the union and every member in it, including themselves.

This is the risk that the union miser runs when he stays away from a union meeting: that some business may be transacted that shall affect his interest adversely, through a mistake in analysis, which would have been avoided had he been here with voice and vote to assist in the argument and decision of the question at issue.

The business transacted in the meetings of the union may easily affect the interest of each member to the extent of \$100 per year either for or against his interests, according as the policy of the union is wisely conceived and properly acted upon.

Assuming this illustration is correct, then the interest of the average member of the union that is at stake in the conduct of the business of the union may amount to \$200 a year; that is, it may make that much difference to him in a year's work of say \$2.00 less a week or \$2.00 more a week, and this is entirely too important a matter to him for him to ignore it altogether or to leave it entirely to other people to manage without his knowledge or advice.

Aside from the mere matter of money

in wages, up or down, as the case may be, there are the very important considerations of conditions of labor which may also have an effect upon wages or which which may affect the desirability of the position which the workers themselves occupy. A new method of giving out the work, or performing the work, may be devised and inaugurated, and the resulting conditions may be very decidedly to his disadvantage, when it is possible that had he been present and taken an active part he might have been able to have offered a suggestion which would have been acceptable and beneficial both to employer and employees, including himself.

These suppositious incidents serve to illustrate the desirability, even from a selfish standpoint, that each individual member should invest in the union movement, in the transaction of his labor busi-

ness, his money, time heart and brains, to the end that it shall be conducted with the highest degree of success.

The best suggestions do not always come from the man who is most brilliant. The humblest worker may have a thought, of little value in itself and extremely crude, but it may suggest something to some one else who has a more constructive mind that can be used to the great advantage of the whole body.

The union movement is entitled to and ought to have the best thought and the entire moral and financial support of every single member. Let every member give his best for the benefit of the common cause and resolve that under no circumstances whatever will he so conduct himself as to warrant that the title of "Union Miser" should be applied to him. —Shoe Workers' Journal.

PURPOSES AND WORKINGS OF THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION

By John Mitchell

John Mitchell, whose honesty and integrity cannot be assailed by his worst enemies, has prepared a series of articles on the purposes and workings of the National Civic Federation, with which body he has been connected for several years, which will appear in the United Mine Workers' Journal from time to time.

The first of these articles follows:

It is not my purpose to consume an unnecessary amount of space in the Journal, or to intrude my views upon its readers, but in view of the fact that so many statements having no foundation in truth have been published in opposition to the National Civic Federation, and so much of the time of our last convention was consumed by those who sought to deprive me of my membership in the United Mine Workers of America. I feel justified in expressing the hope that the readers of the Journal and the members of our organization will be patient with me while I am presenting for their consideration all the facts concerning the origin, purposes, and the work of the National Civic Federation, as they really exist.

The statement was made in the convention that the National Civic Federation was organized by the late M. A. Hanna and that its purpose was to serve as an "auxiliary to the capitalist class in the exploitation of the workers and as an agency to further fasten the fetters of wage bondage on the limbs of labor."

Now, what are the facts? The National Civic Federation was organized in the

city of Chicago on June 4, 1900, and was the successor of a local civic organization that had been formed in Chicago many years before. Senator Hanna had no part in the organization of the National Civic Federation; he was not consulted in any way concerning it, and I doubt that he even had knowledge that the organization has been formed. Mr. Franklin H. Head, of Chicago, was its first president. In my next article I shall explain when and how Senator Hanna first became connected with it.

The National Civic Federation is, as its name implies, a civic organization, and its purpose was "to organize the best brains of the nation in an educational movement toward the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion, and, when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith." At the time of its organization and in pursuance of its declared policies, committees were appointed to secure and present information upon the following subjects:

Foreign relations, insular affairs, banking and currency, industrial combinations, interstate and foreign commerce, consular and diplomatic service, military and naval affairs, labor, education, immigration, municipal improvement, taxation, civil service, Indian affairs, the negro question.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the National Civic Federation was not

organized, as has been charged, "to further fasten the fetters of wage bondage on the limbs of labor." It was organized to provide a public forum in which men holding divergent or even conflicting opinions could express their views and advocate the principles which they believed would best promote the welfare of society and the progress of mankind.

The membership of the National Civic Federation at the time of its origin consisted of the same groups that compose it today; that is, wage earners, employers, and professional men were represented in equal numbers on the directorate. Among the men composing the membership were those who held advanced views as well as others who were ultra-conservative; but the National Civic Federation was never intended to be an association of men having kindred interests and common ideals—quite the contrary. Its membership was purposely composed of men holding different and even conflicting views—the feeling being that if a group of representative men whose interests and views were divergent could be brought into one association, they might, through having a better understanding of each other's views, be able to make some valuable contribution toward the solution of some of the problems affecting our social relations.

I have always believed that it was the duty of the organized workmen to participate actively in the consideration of all questions that affect the progress of the nation and the welfare of its citizens. I should regard it as a mistake for workmen to isolate themselves from their fellow citizens or to hold aloof from participation in all movements that affect in any way the social, political or industrial life of the people. It is unquestionably true that the wage earners have special interests which it is their duty as wage earners to protect and promote, but they have also many interests in common with their fellow citizens that it is equally their duty to protect and promote. I have little respect of the intelligence of any man who is not interested in the general well-being of all those who live in his own community and who fails to take part, to the extent of his opportunities, in the advancement of the common good.

It was in keeping with this general view as to our responsibility and duty as citizens and active participants in the labor movement, that in December, 1910, a number of representative labor men attended a public conference in the city of Chicago which had been called by the National Civic Federation to discuss the subject of compulsory arbitration and industrial conciliation. At this time Mr. Lusk, a member of the New Zealand par-

liament, was touring the United States advocating the principle of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, and many of our citizens, deceived by the reported success of this principle as it had been applied in New Zealand, were advocating the enactment of similar laws in this country. In this conference the representative labor men were enabled to meet Mr. Lusk and the advocates of compulsory arbitration and to expose the fallacy of the theory they put forward, at least in so far as it applied to the industries of the United States. Our labor men advocated recognition of the union and the general adoption of the trade agreement as the best means of preserving industrial peace; and it was at this conference—that is in December, 1900—that the industrial department of the National Civic Federation was formed. Instead of declaring in favor of compulsory arbitration as a means of preventing industrial disputes, the National Civic Federation declared "that the only reliable method of avoiding such disturbances is through full and frank conferences between employers and workmen, with the avowed purpose of reaching an agreement as to terms of employment. Trade agreements between employers and workmen, where established for a definite term, save so fully demonstrated their value in maintaining industrial peace that they should be generally adopted."

This declaration on the part of the National Civic Federation was in complete harmony with the purposes of the international and national labor organizations, practically all of which had from time immemorial contended for the principle of collective bargaining—the constitutions of many of the labor organizations specifically declaring in favor of maintaining industrial peace through the medium of the trade agreement. The constitution of the United Mine Workers of America declared then as it declares now—Section 2, Article I—"The objects of this union are to unite mine employes that produce or handle coal or coke in or around the mines, and ameliorate their condition by methods of conciliation, arbitration, or strikes."

At this period—December, 1900—the United Mine Workers of America was not so powerful as it is today; it was comparatively a weak and struggling organization. The trade agreement had been established in the central competitive field, but in most of the district west of the Missouri River, south of the Ohio River, and east of the Pittsburg district, the organization was still not fully recognized and the principle of collective bargaining was being contended for with all the force and resources that the union could command. Nearly all other labor

organizations were in the same stage of development, and under the circumstances we believed then—as I believe now—that the formation of the National Civic Federation and its declaration in favor of the trade agreement, was of great assistance to the labor movement in carrying forward its work and in promoting its policies.

Of course, those who believe that the trade agreement is a contrivance of the capitalists to ensnare and fetter the workman, will still believe that the declaration of the National Civic Federation in favor of the trade agreement was inimical to the best interests of the toilers—just as they often claim that the trade agreements which the organizations of labor have fought and struggled for for so many years are inimical to the best interests of the workman; but to the great mass of the trade unionists who have studied the history of the labor movement, who understand its philosophy and ideals, the trade agreement method of adjusting industrial relations appeals as being the best expression of the purpose of the trade union movement, and, therefore, the declaration of the National Civic Federation upon this subject cannot be regarded by them as unfriendly to their interests or antagonistic to the rational development of the trade union movement.

An attempt has been made to create an impression in some quarters that my connection with the National Civic Federation began after my retirement from the presidency of the United Mine Workers

of America. However, it is pretty well known that I had been an officer and a member of the National Civic Federation from the year 1900 until March of this year; therefore, I have had the best opportunity to familiarize myself with the work and movements of the National Civic Federation, and I have been in a position to know what it has done and tried to do in carrying into effect the purposes for which it was organized.

It goes without saying that all the members of the National Civic Federation are not advocates of the trade union movement. Some of them may be unfriendly; but the National Civic Federation is engaged in so many public activities which have no bearing upon the question of hours of labor, wages, and conditions of employment, and with which the labor movement—as such—is not vitally concerned, that it is quite natural that men who are interested in one or more of the other subjects enumerated in this letter should find congenial work to do in the National Civic Federation, even though they have no interests in the problems which to the workingman are paramount. However, I have no hesitancy in saying that an overwhelming majority of the members of the National Civic Federation—including a majority of its Executive Committee—are thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the trade union movement and would not if they could—and could if they would—"fasten the fetters of wage bondage on the limbs of labor," as was charged by several speakers in the Columbus convention.

THE MIRACLE OF "EFFICIENCY"

By Samuel Gompers

PART I.

Before endeavoring to estimate the value of a cure, one must be sure, of the disease to be cured, its extent and its injurious effects. Before examining the possibilities of the astonishing cures to be worked by "efficiency," the widely advertised magic plaster of a new set of social doctors, we must look at industrial conditions in company with them to ascertain whether they and ourselves can agree upon the alleged data these doctors are presenting to the public regarding those conditions.

Mr. Frederic W. Taylor gives us in the March American Magazine his first installment of three articles, in which he is to present to the public the essence of his new and wonderful doctrine. Here is his diagnosis of the industrial disease which he and his fellow physicians have set out to cure. Speaking of the Mid-

vale Steel company, where he first developed his ideas, he says:

"The workmen together had carefully planned just how each job should be done, and they had set a pace for each machine, which amounted to about one-third of a good day's work. Every new workman who came into the shop was told at once by other workmen exactly how fast he was to work on every job, and unless he obeyed these instructions he was sure before long to find himself out of work.

"In short, the writer here made, for the first time, an intimate acquaintance with the fundamental principle upon which industry seems now to be run in this country. This principle is that the employer shall pay just as low wages as he can and that the workmen shall retaliate by doing just as little work as he can. Industry is thus a warfare. In

which both sides, instead of giving out the best that is in them, seem determined to give out the worst that is in them.

"The English and American people are the greatest sportsmen in the world. Whenever an American workman plays baseball, or an Englishman plays cricket it is safe to say that he strains every nerve to secure victory for his side. He does his very best to make the largest possible number of runs. The universal sentiment is so strong that any man who fails to give out all there is in him in sport, is branded as a 'quitter' and treated with contempt by those around him.

"When the same workman returns to work on the following day, instead of using every effort to turn out the largest possible amount of work, in a majority of cases this man deliberately plans to turn out far less work than he is well able to do—in many instances he does not more than one-third or one-half of a proper day's work. And in fact if he were to do his best to turn out his largest possible day's work he would be abused by his fellow workers for so doing, even more than he would if he had proved himself a 'quitter' at sport.

"'Soldier' as it is called in this country, 'hanging it out' in England, 'ca'canny' in Scotland is thus almost universal in industrial establishments and prevails also to a large extent in the building trades, and the writer asserts without fear of contradiction that this constitutes the greatest misfortune, one may almost say the greatest evil, with which the working people of both England and America are now afflicted.

"When to soldiering is added the natural inefficiency, ignorance and wastefulness which characterize many if not most of the common operations of industrial establishments, it will be seen in what a deplorable state modern industry finds itself. What other reforms, among those which are being discussed by these two nations, could do more toward promoting prosperity than the introduction of some form of co-operation which should abolish this warfare of industry, which results in so much wastefulness, inefficiency and soldiering? Is it not the root question of all the questions?

"It is well within the mark of state that in nineteen out of twenty industrial establishments the workmen believe it to be directly against their interests to give their employers their best initiative, and that instead of working hard to do the largest possible amount of work and the best quality of work for their employers, they deliberately work as slowly as they dare, while at the

same time they try to make those over them believe they are working fast."

With this description of labor conditions and the character and spirit of the workmen in industrial establishments we disagree in to. There is in it too much that resembles horrors of bodily disease as depicted by quacks, preliminary to vaunting their universal nostrums. It is not necessary to depend on one's own experience of numbers of men in all the occupations of our country, which could be easily had by adopting the newspaper postcard method of collecting statements from employers on the subject, to show that the general conviction both in labor ranks and employing ranks is contrary to the statements of Doctor Taylor.

It would offend the common sense of the casual observer to maintain that piecework rates usually lead to "soldiering." It is the universal testimony of all men who have earned their wages at piecework that the tendency to speeding up comes from the man himself. He wants the highest amount of wages possible on Saturday night. Now, what proportion of the wage-earners in this country are engaged in piecework? Here is a list of occupations in which it is more or less common:

Bakers, barbers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, bookbinders, boot and shoe workers, broom and whisk makers, brush makers, car workers, chair makers, cigar makers, cloth hat and cap makers, coopers, lace curtain operatives, watch case engravers, fur workers, garment workers, glass bottle blowers, glove workers, pocket knife blade grinders and finishers, table knife grinders, hatters, iron, steel and tin workers, jewelry workers, leather workers, lithographic press feeders, longshoremen, metal polishers, coal and metalliferous miners, molders, plate printers, potters, pulp, sulphite and paper mill workers, shingle weavers, stove mounters, tailors, textile workers, tin plate workers, tip printers, tobacco workers, travelers' goods and leather novelty workers, printers, upholsterers, elastic goring weavers, wire weavers, wood workers, and other minor callings too numerous to mention.

When this list is studied, the reader sees at once a direct contradiction in this considerable proportion of industry of Doctor Taylor's assertion as to the extent of the plague of "soldiering" or deliberate inefficiency.

What as to the large class of occupations which move by time table? Take as an example, the passenger trains or the electric street car systems throughout the United States. We have in view in this category many other occupations,

including elevator running, all forms of public work, the officials great and small engaged in steamship transportation. In the same class fall cooks, waiters, hotel and restaurant help in general. In fact, we have, further, actors, stationary engineers and firemen, musicians, post-office clerks, carriers, telegraphers, salesmen and many stage employees. Is it possible for men in these occupations to deliver a third of a day's pay for a full day's work?

Another classification is of wage workers on time work whose output may be measured. Among these, as examples, are bakery and confectionery workers, barbers, billposters, blacksmiths, boot and shoe workers, garment cutters, bottle blowers, glove workers, hatters, much work done by lithographers and printers, especially these in the composing room.

There are besides numerous occupations in which the amount of work to be done in a day, in accordance with established methods, can be closely estimated. In the building trades, in the employment of large firms as well as small, the capacity of every man on a job is known after a few day's work, both by his sub-foreman and the head foreman, so that it may be reported in the office of the employers. The standing of a man as a sailor or a longshoreman is known not only to his mates, but to those to whom he is directly responsible. In women's work it may be safely maintained that whether a girl is a good or a poor saleswoman, an expert or a deficient stenographer, a quick and neat or a slow and slovenly seamstress, or even in an efficient or inefficient teacher, may in a short time be measured by methods, perhaps more or less indefinable to the academic observer, but certain in the minds of the experienced.

Unless we are grievously mistaken in our appreciation of the facts, we are thus at the very outset so far from seeing the extent of the disease as depicted by Doctor Taylor that it would be hardly worth our serious while to pursue the subject if he should insist that we are in the wrong. There is no such industrial cancer as the one he has proclaimed he can cure.

It is our opinion that such a doctor of social ailments as Doctor Taylor is not needed in the broad field covered by our occupations in general. They are usually in a fair state of health, in point of getting from the workers every stroke of work possible.

If the subject of an improved effectiveness of labor is to be considered in all its divisions, no doubt more or less room for improvement can be found

everywhere. Better organization, better machinery, better auxiliary tools amply supplied, better buildings, better light and air, better interplay of effort on the part of the forces through skillful management—to such points the mind of every employer's supervising force is necessarily constantly applied.

We are, of course, willing to continue reading the rest of the Doctor's articles, but with an interest much abated. If he could not get scientifically at anything like the truth of the general industrial situation, as relating to the spirit and attitude of the workers, there is fair reason to doubt the specific principles and pills of what he calls his "scientific management." In fact, we are inclined to look upon him as a reckless detractor of the American workingman.

We hold it to be one of the undisputed and loyally maintained traditions of American workingmen that a fair day's pay deserves a fair day's work. That principle we learned from our comrades in the shop in the days of our own apprentices and and we have never seen good reason for abandoning it. We declare that, traveling as we do, almost from week to week, among the industrial workers of this country, we never hear recommendations from leaders of thought to the workers to debase the quality or decrease the quantity of the human labor power they sell to their employers. Everywhere we find wage workers justly proud of their capabilities to make good, ready to respond to appeals from their employers to complete the hurry job or to hold the lag-gard up to scorn. The heart of the American workingman is sound. He who calls him an habitual loafer, an upholder of "soldiering," traduces him. Of recent months we have sometimes been asked about "sabotage," as known to Continental Europe, and upon explaining it, as we were told about it on our recent trip abroad, American wage workers have uniformly expressed a repugnance to it and a disgust at the probability of its ever becoming an accepted method here. Americans like to fight, when they must, in the open. We say, with emphasis, that our wage workers despise sneaking methods, and are by training and on principle averse to taking a man's money without rendering a full equivalent, and would infinitely rather "fight it out" with an unfair employer and have done with it, than adopt the unmanly, dishonorable, puerile methods ascribed to them by this purveyor of a charlatan's specific, "Doctor" Taylor. A fact that also stands against the probability of his assertions is that it is almost uniformly harder work to pretend

to work than to really work. This, without reference to the disk of discharge and of difficulty of re-employment run by every man in industrial establishments on being caught loafing.

In no way that one may look at Doctor Taylor's stories of "soldiering" do they wear the appearance of probability to the man in practical industrial life. They are but "tales for the marines."

WEALTH OF ILLINOIS WORKERS

By Edwin R. Wright, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor

Some little time ago one of my friends, with an investigating turn of mind, showed me an answer to the charge that the worker dissipated his earnings. He exhibited a list of about one hundred workmen with whom he came in daily contact, and of these fifty-two were property owners, a fair percentage of the real estate being without encumbrance.

A little further inquiry developed the fact that 80 per cent of the carpenters of the city of Moline own their own homes. Seventy-five per cent of the printers of Galesburg; 65 per cent of the carpenters of the same town; 60 per cent of the United Mine Workers of Pana, 60 per cent of the carpenters of Rock Island, and a hundred other organizations show the same record.

Curious to learn how generally habits of thrift were ingrained in the workers of the state, I procured a copy of the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Building, Loan and Homestead Associations of the state of Illinois. The title of such a volume, as an old friend of mine used to say, is "heavy enough to knock down a horse," but there is a page or two worthy of serious consideration.

There are nearly six hundred pages of figures and tables which never have and never will be read, except, possibly, an item here and there applying to the report on some specific data. A summary shows the meat of the report in this one line:

"The gross investment now being \$63,200,000."

Who owns this money? Who is responsible for these millions? There are 197 building and loan associations in Chicago, and 343 in the state, a total of 540. These associations seem to be well managed because "the average earning rate on shares in force was 8.45 per cent." A little further we find that "During the last fifteen years up-ward of \$200,000,000, of which \$42,000,000 was in profits, have been returned to stockholders."

To understand the financial scheme of the workers—and it is unobtrusively in

effect even if scarcely realized by the men themselves—one must deal intimately with the trade unions. The modern association of workers is not content to follow altruistic declarations of principles or worship at the feet of demagogues. There must be a hard and fast economic program. Self-help and personal ambition must be encouraged but not allowed to overshadow the collective bargaining of the association. Neither does the individual find the market for his talents so generously opened to him as through the trade union.

There is not a trade or labor organization in Illinois that does not pay interest on the capital invested far in excess of any banking or business corporation. This seems like an exaggeration, but is it? The average monthly dues of organized workers are only 75 cents. The smallest return in the state is 25 cents a day. The maximum return as an investment by an association of workers was an increase of wages of \$2.50 a day on an investment of \$1.00 quarterly dues. You might figure it out for yourself, but even at first glance it seems rather more than the usual 3 per cent annual interest of the savings banks.

Now it seems that the worker is investing a portion of the profit he derives through his trade union affiliation in the purchase of a home. He is investing sixty-three million dollars in the venture, and this in addition to his present holdings, straight purchases, and independent efforts.

Of course, it would be folly to assume that every man buying a home through a building and loan association is a trade unionist, but when one remembers there are nearly 2,000 lodges of organized workers in the state, and that the loan associations are located where the unions are strongest, it is a reasonable assumption that the great bulk of the business must be credited to the union men of the state.

All this is merely to prove that the trade unionist is a good citizen of sound reasoning, and of business ability—if such proof is necessary.

In New York City, including all the subdivisions, there are 102,886 tenement houses.

A call for a union label is one way of helping yourself as well as the other fellows.

EXPERIENCE RIPENS JUDGMENT

By James W. Mullen

Many times have I heard the conduct and the judgment of officers of the American Federation of Labor criticised because of decisions rendered which did not conform to the ideas of individuals who had some sort of ax to grind, yet men who, because of lack of experience, were not qualified to pass intelligent judgment upon the vital questions surrounding the world-wide labor movement—some of them members of organizations of the mushroom order which sprang into existence in a single night, and which, when the real test of worth comes, will be found to capitulate in much the same manner.

It is the organization which is officered by men who know all the intricacies of the game they are playing which can be relied upon in the hour of trial and adversity. Without such men the movement would soon fall into disorder, and ultimately the structure would crumble and collapse.

The labor movement, or any other good cause, will never have an overabundance of honest and able men, so that those we now have should be carefully fostered and their number added to at every available opportunity. However, before men are put into the places of power and influence in the movement they should, by their conduct, have demonstrated that they are capable of rendering the service which they will be called upon to perform, and that they will not abuse the trust im-

posed in them. Such men, I believe, are at the head of affairs in the greatest institution of its kind in the world—the American Federation of Labor.

It seems to me that a man who has for about half a century been delving deep into the pages of history, ascertaining the conditions under which the great tolling masses of all ages performed their labor; who has burned the midnight oil from youth to old age analyzing the problems which confront his fellow wage earners; whose honesty has never been questioned; whose intelligence is testified to by the best minds of living men, should, in the very nature of things, be able to advise wisely; the judgment of such a man ought to carry more weight and be accepted more readily than the opinion of inexperienced young wayfarers.

It is not the purpose of this argument to show that all old men are wise, or that all young men are foolish, for that would not be true. It can, however, be successfully maintained that, other things being equal, the judgment of the older and more experienced man should be the better.

Let us have less unjust criticism and more pulling together, less antagonism and more unity, less separation and more consolidation, less enmity and more friendship. Then our progress will be more rapid, our organizations more satisfactory and our membership among the happiest of the happy.—Labor Clarion.

WHERE WOMEN SHOULD HELP

Last January the Congressional Club, whose membership is made up chiefly of the wives of senators and representatives, took a formal step by inviting Florence Kelly to address the club. During her address Mrs. Kelly asked the members of the Congressional Club to look into the federal reformatory at Washington. They would find there a boy of twelve, who had just been sent from Beaumont, Texas, to serve a term of five years for five dollars—a year for each dollar—that he had taken from a letter while serving as special messenger for the government. Mrs. Kelly said it was inconsistent for the government to employ mature men who must qualify under the civil service to deliver ordinary letters, and even advertisements, while they put into the hands of this young boy, whose

character was necessarily unformed, the temptation of delivering letters containing money. Mrs. Kelly pointed out that Oregon and Illinois have laws limiting the hours of women's labor in factories. But the District of Columbia has no such law, and it is obvious that the laws for the capital of the United States, which is directly governed by congress, should be modeled for other cities and for the states.

The women who listened with close attention throughout the discussion of the defective laws and hard conditions under which women and children labor, were left to draw their own conclusions as to the way in which they might help life the load. They talked about it when tea was served. There were different points of view as to just how women's influence should be exerted, but one sentiment was common to all—women ought to be interested and women should help.

THE GREAT HUMAN NEED

By Margaret Scott Hall

Politeness is to do and say
The kindest things in the kindest way.

The world is getting in such a hurry it too often forgets to be kind. There is not less sympathy existing, but less time for its expression. Love is the foundation of all true religion, and is all gentleness. It is a desirable characteristic that all humanity needs in active and passive forms, and one that all classes and conditions may unstintingly enjoy and none, from the richest to the poorest, by any means may monopolize its benefits. Love is the fundamental principle of fraternity. It is the sympathetic bond of brotherhood uniting the good impulses and noble influences of men for the general welfare. It is the link that connects society and the element which harmonizes civilization.

Tired and soul-sick humanity dumbly craves all the loving compassion that brotherhood has to offer, yet instinctive pride impels us to conceal the desire. None of us invite pity. None of us, jolting and pressing each other for place on the rough highway of industrial activity express so much as a hint to each other of our nature's deeper requirements. Nevertheless, the great need of humanity today is love. "And thy neighbor as thyself" is a part of gospel command we cannot get away from and cannot afford to ignore. Habitual selfishness, cruelty or injustice must eventually and most inevitably result disastrously in a reaction of effect. A heart that recognizes not a brother's emergency will sometime feel most keenly its own loneliness, emptiness and need.

A friendly courtesy or neighborly sympathy warms the heart of the one who bestows and the one who receives.

No man is less manly for the cultivation of kindness. A gentleman is born, not made, hence we cannot judge from broadcloth or fustian what is the real man inside the coat. The element of love or goodness is the saving grace for all nations and all people; equally for Jew and Gentile, strong and weak, rich and poor, ignorant and cultivated.

"To do justice and love mercy" is human duty, but the charity that suffereth long and is kind is of the divine love that furnishes grace sufficient to supply all our need.

In the busy, rushing, restless, perforce selfish life, material progress forces upon us a corresponding soul culture, or spiritual advancement is necessary to maintain the general moral and social balance.

The pathos of material want is very

great, but the blight of pauperism is not deeper, darker or more disgusting to the nobler sensibilities than the superabundance of extreme wealth that is responsible for it all. The spirit of brotherhood has much to accomplish for the extreme rich, as well as for the very poor. It must touch and awaken the slumbering sentiments of a civil or international reciprocity.

The plain, unpretentious labor union presents a clear object lesson to the world's more distinguished economic students. Fraternity bears a double burden. While relieving and sustaining the pitiful and oppressed, it must attempt to rouse the thoughtless and profligate element to swell society to a decent sense of human responsibility.

The great need that sin-stained, miserable humanity would hide from curious investigation—the great need of burdened lives and broken hearts—the crying need of the world is love. Infinite love alone can dispel the tumult of discord, banish strife and hate, and still the turbulent billows of industrial differences.

The question of the workingman's religion or rather a criticism of his lack of religious form has become a rather fashionable topic for our problem solvers. While the matter is being settled the workingman has a right to express a few opinions on the relations of church and labor. Such relations are not otherwise than cordial, we hope, but for any estrangement supposedly existing there is naturally some cause.

Causes should be removed or alleviated when seeking a remedy for effects.

The average workingman's daily routine is an unequal struggle with general conditions.

Long hours of toil inadequate pay and high prices—weariness, care and anxiety the year round are his problems to reckon with.

Six long, hard days in the week he verily earns his bread by the sweat of his brow—pretty coarse, dry bread at that. Then comes the day of rest, the seventh day—the hallowed Sabbath. The church bells peal forth a call to worship. At the sound something stirs in the heart of the grimy toiler. The great need of humanity's burdened ones surges up for relief. If there is any place on earth where such may find rest to their souls it would naturally be the sanctuary. No church or its representative would intentionally make mistakes in their attitude toward the sinners Christ came to save, yet this is certainly what often happens.

Weary and heavy laden with heart burdens none may ever guess, the toiler goes into the restful, welcome of a church's open doorway. Unobtrusively he waits for the gospel message. He anticipates the sweet promise of rest, the grace sufficient to supply all our needs, the infinite love great enough and generous enough to heal all our heartaches and infirmities. He longs for just a touch of the divine inspiration to refresh and encourage him for the week of hardship and temptations before him. For these blessed privileges he came into the house of prayer expecting to receive a Sabbath day benediction.

The preacher addresses his congregation, and the weary heart of the toiler, waiting for the bread of life, receives a stone! The tempted and tried soul seeking help and comfort is shocked,

chilled and repelled by hearing from the pulpit a scornful and vindictive attack!

A fury of denunciation for some other Christian's method of worshipping the same God as the one Father of us all would not tend to attract workingmen into church.

When Sunday comes the laboring people must make a special effort to get to church if they attend, and with the rest of erring humanity their great common need is love.

For love is of the infinite—
Its ministries are good;
It blesses sad humanity
And teaches Brotherhood.

"To err is human, to forgive, divine."

THE "CLOSED" SHOP

The phrase "closed shop" is of recent use. It was coined and is employed on all occasions by the enemies of trade unionism for a purpose. That purpose is to divert attention from the defensive action of union members in preserving their union to what is no more than an incidental consequence of that action.

The union creates certain desirable labor conditions. The non-unionists try to destroy them. By not competing with one another for the employment the unionists make their advantage. By competing the non-unionists would leave the dictation of terms wholly to employers. That is the merest A B C of this feature in the case of labor. And then the employers, when the union has gained something through its advantage, come forward with a demand for "the open shop" and make an appeal to the public in the name of liberty. To all the inhabitants of Easy street, who complacently regard themselves as "the general public," this slogan of the employing class sounds justified as "truly American."

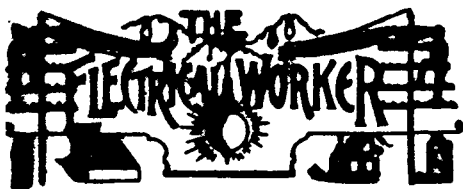
Now, this situation has been analyzed times innumerable in these columns by writers for the labor and social reform press. Every point in it has been brought up, weighed and given its place. No intelligent observer of today but has had full opportunity to see clearly all the factors bearing on the question. Every citizen has been enabled to take his stand thereon.

This being true, the trade unionists, having made plain their view and believing it to be the true one, do not intend to permit their opponents to ignore that view. This remark applies equally to opponents who fight in the open and opponents who seek by subtle means, in-

cluding profession of reasonableness or even friendliness, to weaken the position of trade unionism. It will not do for such professed "judicial" person merely to make a passing note of the fact that the unionists declare that there is no "closed shop," that "the union shop" is an "open shop," and then go on talking and acting as if the unionists were hypocritical, or at least employing the methods of counsel under fee whose morals permit any argument for any side which pays the fee.

Trade unions are open. Nearly all are wide open to any man or woman qualified at the occupation organized, at an entrance fee barely sufficient to equalize the payment of the union's cash benevolent benefits and current costs of administration. Hardly any union ever asks a non-unionist to pay for the slightest percentage of the damage he has done as a disruptionist. It is literally and positively true, without evasion or equivocation, that trade unions and consequently union shops are open for all wage workers whom any employer would possibly contemplate as employees to be kept regularly and permanently in his hire.

We beg, then, that the press, the public spirited men and women who declare themselves in favor of labor in times of disputes and any other class of persons who deem themselves interested will accept the fact that what trade unionists call for is the union shop. When confronted by persons who persist in speaking in private and public of the "closed shop" the trade unionists recognize by that sign that they are dealing with an enemy employing the verbal ammunition of an enemy, distorting facts as an enemy and without having the manliness and candor of a courageous enemy.—American Federationist.



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INJUNCTION IN LABOR DISPUTES.

Opinions of Some Eminent Men Who
Have Given Thought to This Ques-
tion—Menace to Liberty.

Some very eminent men in this country have at various times expressed themselves regarding the misuse of the writ of injunction. Following are the views of a few on this question:

Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, president of the American Bar Association, said:

"Courts, with their injunctions, if they heed the fundamental law of the land, can no more hold men to involuntary servitude for even a single hour than can overseers with the whip."

Prof. F. J. Stimson, of Harvard, one of the greatest legal authorities, in his new work on "Federal and State Constitutions," after citing many authorities, says: "These are sufficient to establish the general principle that the injunction process and contempt in chancery procedure, as well as chancery jurisdiction itself, is looked on with a logical jealousy in Anglo-Saxon countries as being in derogation of the common law; * * * taking away the jurisdiction of the common law courts and depriving the accused of his trial by jury."

In October, 1897, Hon. W. H. Moody, justice of the United States Supreme court, said: "I believe in recent years the courts of the United States, as well as the courts of our own commonwealth (Massachusetts), have gone to the very verge of danger in applying the process of the writ of injunction in disputes between labor and capital."

Judge M. F. Tully, of the Appellate Court of Illinois, used these words: "Such use of injunction by the courts is judicial tyranny, which endangers not only the right of trial by jury, but all the rights and liberties of the citizens."

Governor Sadler of Nevada said: "The tendency at present is to have the courts enforce laws by injunction methods, which are subversive of good government and the liberties of the people."

In the last edition of his great book, the legal authority, High, "On Injunction," says: "Equity has no jurisdiction to restrain the commission of crimes or to enforce moral obligations in the performance of moral duties; nor will it interfere for the prevention of an illegal act merely because it is illegal, and in the absence of an injury to property rights it will not lend its aid by injunction to restrain the violation of public or penal statutes or the commission of immoral or illegal acts."

Judge John Gibbons, of the Circuit Court of Illinois, declared that "in their efforts to regulate or restrain strikes by

injunction, they (the courts) are sowing dragons' teeth and blazing the path of revolution."

Hon. J. H. Benton, Jr., of Massachusetts, said: "The courts have gone too far. It is impossible for them to go on in the course they have taken and retain the confidence of the people or preserve their own powers. It is idle to say that the popular complaint on this subject said, 'nobody objects to government by injunction except those who object to any government at all.' It does mean much. It means that the courts have, in the judgment of many of the most intelligent and thoughtful citizens, exceeded their just powers; that they have by the so-called exercise of equity power, practically assumed to create and to punish offenses upon trial by themselves without a jury, and with penalties imposed at their discretion."

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, said: "I consider government by injunction, unless stopped, the beginning of the end of liberty. Tyranny on the bench is as objectionable as tyranny on the throne. It is even more dangerous, because judges claim immunity from criticism, and foolish people acquiesce in their claims."

HUMAN CONSERVATION.

Industry Must be Charged and Held Responsible for Future Physical Welfare of Workmen.

Washington, June 10.—In the current issue of *La Follette's Weekly* is an article by Thomas J. Mahon, a member of the state legislature, who is advocating an industrial commission to apply scientific means in solving the industrial problem. The plan proposed is identical with that of the interstate commerce commission. It is argued that if the above commission, being clothed with power and authority to require interstate common carriers to fix reasonable rates and provide adequate facilities for transportation, it is feasible and necessary also that provisions be made whereby health and life may be protected without undue delay. A conservation commission, given adequate scope or authority, would be able to meet the ever recurring questions coming as the result of our rapidly changing economic conditions. "If we do not have better opportunities for our workers," the article goes on to say, "safer conditions under which they shall live, better educational opportunities, and if the humane note is not struck in our legislation, then, indeed, our prosperity turns to ashes. How best to secure that safety in employment is the great problem that is strictly up to us."

In defense of the commission idea to regulate industry as it applies to workmen, in contradistinction to labor laws, the following sentence is explanatory: "They constitute (labor laws) a body of laws ill-adapted to the wonderful and changing system of industry under which we live. A law which describes a piece of machinery in detail is hard to draft, and still harder to enforce, and after the description has been made as thorough as human ingenuity can make it, there still remains the fact that, with the rapid growth of invention, tomorrow the description may be obsolete and useless."

FRANK DUFFY APPOINTED.

Secretary-Treasurer of United Brotherhood of Carpenters Selected Member of Important Commission.

Washington, June 10.—Frank Duffy, secretary-treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has just been appointed by Governor Marshall, of the state of Indiana, as one of the seven commissioners to be appointed to investigate the needs of industrial and agricultural education. The recent General Assembly of the state of Indiana enacted a law providing for an investigation of the needs for and methods of industrial and agricultural education. The law provided that the governor should appoint a commission of seven persons representing the manufacturing, labor, agricultural and educational interests of the state, to be known as the commission on Industrial and Agricultural Education. The selection of Secretary Duffy to this important position is a guarantee that labor's interests will be properly guarded in the work of the commission.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Washington, June 10.—The ownership of public utilities by municipalities, where records are available, show a cheapening of the cost of production, together with a surplus for the municipalities controlling such utilities. Among the various public utilities owned and operated by Frankfort, Prussia, the city water works netted a profit of \$113,000 in 1909. The municipal power plant netted \$631,200, and the municipal street railway system, \$383,105, a total net profit of \$1,127,305. In addition to the mechanics, including machinists, electricians, plumbers, joiners, saddlers, upholsterers and masons, there are also employed some seventy tailors, who make all the uniforms worn by the employees of the various utilities under the control of the city.

ENGLAND'S UNEMPLOYMENT BILL.

Washington, June 10.—At a conference of the labor party in England, a very strong demand was expressed for a widening of the scope of the proposed unemployment benefits incorporated in the new bill recently introduced by Lloyd-George. At present the unemployed benefits are confined to certain groups of trades, and the opinion of the conference was that it is most unfair to make others pay for these benefits. The question of the effect of the measure upon trade unions was also considered, and the opinion was practically unanimous that it would not be injurious to them, providing that they took steps to adapt themselves to the new condition created by the measure.

USES LABEL ILLEGALLY.

Washington, June 10.—In a communication from Lancaster, Pa., it is stated that one of the clothing firms of that city has just been detected in the illegal use of the Garment Workers' label. From some source they have secured Garment Workers' labels, and when clothing bearing the label has been demanded, the firm has had the label sewed in. Suit has been brought against the firm.

SENATOR BOURNE FAVORS RECALL.

Washington, June 10.—Senator Bourne, of Oregon, vigorously upholds the recall in general and its application to the judiciary in particular. In a recent interview he criticised ex-President Roosevelt and Governor Woodrow Wilson for their objections to the application of the recall to the judiciary in the following language:

"They fear that if judges are made subject to recall they will lose their independence and permit their opinions and official actions to be influenced by their political interests. If that is true, then judges now permit their decisions and official actions to be influenced by desire for renomination, re-election or promotion. If a judge will permit his official actions to be influenced by fear of the recall, he already permits his actions to be influenced by fear of the political boss and his backer, the campaign contributor. The objection of these two eminent gentlemen is not so much a criticism of the recall as it is a reflection upon the integrity and intelligence of the American people and the integrity and courage of the judiciary."

IMMIGRANTS DELUDED.

Washington, June 10.—The great exodus from Great Britain of immigrants

to the colonies, and especially to Canada, has caused many thousands of people to suffer. Letters are and have been pouring into England from these immigrants, stating that the promises which allured them to migrate have been found to be illusory. It is a well known fact that employers of labor not only in Canada, but in the United States, have been insistently advertising the alleged favorable industrial conditions in Canada and the United States. There has been a very large number of immigrants arriving during the last eighteen months, and the labor markets of Canada are glutted to the extent of intense suffering.

MUNICIPALITIES ADVANCE WAGES.

Washington, June 10.—In New Castle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, South Shields, Sunderland, Stockton, Middlesboro, York, Hull and a number of other English towns and cities, have advanced the wages of their employes, and in a number of instances reduced the hours of labor without any reduction in the former price paid. Over 6,000 men have been benefited to the extent of over \$50,000 a year.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE IMMINENT.

Washington, June 10.—The threatened strike of over 100,000 seamen belonging to all nationalities now appears to be reaching a point where there will be an actual cessation of work unless the ship owners agree to discuss the matter with the officers of the organization representing the men. A secret date has been selected, and if on that day some settlement has not been had, the strike will take place, and it is intimated that the 28th of the month is the day on which the strike will be inaugurated.

WATCH CASE MAKERS STRIKE.

An Attempt to Introduce Taylor or Emerson System in Watch Case Factory Causes Strike.

Washington, June 10.—The Keystone Watch Case Company, the largest concern of its kind in the country, with numerous branches, employing approximately 3,000 highly skilled workmen and workwomen, recently began to introduce the Taylor system of shop management into its Philadelphia plant. Inspectors were placed in the factory, and the workmen were timed with stop-watches in every movement made. The employes became incensed at the treatment and 180 men left the works in a body. These men are unorganized, and no effort was made to organize them until after the strike

occurred. The plant is practically closed down, for with the number stated on strike their places must be filled before other departments can be kept at work.

ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION.

Washington, June 10.—A detailed report has just been received of the accomplishments of the Illinois State Federation of Labor during the recent session of the state legislature. Among the prominent measures secured are the workmen's compensation bill, employers' liability, occupational disease, day labor, women's ten-hour, mining investigation and miners' protective bills

OFFICIAL ENDORSEMENTS.

Washington, June 10.—Numerous communications have been received at headquarters detailing the operations of individuals who visit towns and cities where there are chartered central bodies, seeking and sometimes obtaining endorsements for prospective publications to be devoted to the interests of labor organizations. The towns most frequently "worked" are those where no regular publication is in existence devoted to labor. One instance here related is similar to others that have been reported. In a town in New York a gentleman procured an endorsement of the central body and then used the endorsement to threaten advertisers with the displeasure and boycott of the central body to get business. One issue of the publication appeared, with indiscriminate display advertisements and flattering reading notices of firms conspicuously unfair, and the whilom "editor" then decamped. Central bodies should be extremely careful and only give endorsements where publications have proven by their worth by a proper attitude, both as to business methods and loyalty to the cause.

STREET RAILWAY MEN.

Organization Reports Gratifying Progress in Increased Wages and Numerical Strength.

Washington, June 3.—Since the first of April President Mahon of the street car men reports that charters have been issued at Albia, Iowa; Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; and Springfield, Missouri. Increases in wages and better working conditions have been established as follows:

Shreveport, La., new local, secured increase of 2 to 4 cents per hour, minimum run nine hours.

Butler, Pa., increase from 1 to 3 cents per hour, union shop, no tripper work less

than five hours; nine-hour day.

Salt Lake City, Utah, increase 1 cent per day all around, with same proportional increase for track, shop and shed men; time and one-half for track, shop and shed men for overtime and Sunday work, and a two-year agreement.

Holyoke, Mass., renewal of contract with general improved conditions; time and a half for overtime.

Cumberland, Md., increase of 10 cents per day all around.

Winnipeg, Man., renewed agreement with an increase of 2 cents per hour for coming year.

Meadville, Pa., received an increase of 1 cent per hour all around.

Peoria, Ill., increase of from 1½ to 4 cents per hour and a three-year agreement.

Rochester, N. Y., secured three-year agreement and an increase of 1 cent per hour affecting every employe in the service.

Boone, Ia., increase of 1 to 3 cents per hour, affecting trainmen, barn and shopmen.

Pittsburg, Pa., increase of 1 cent per hour all around.

Strator, Ill., increase of from 1 to 2 cents per hour and a two-year agreement.

CEMENT MAKERS' AGREEMENT.

Washington, June 10.—The cement makers of Trident, Mont., have just executed a two-year agreement with the Three Forks Portland Cement Company, whereby an increase of wages has been secured and also the practical elimination of the Japanese employed at the plant. The agreement also provides the rental to be paid for the dwelling houses owned by the company and occupied by the workmen. The officials of the State Federation of Labor were instrumental in the satisfactory settlement.

NEBRASKA STATE FEDERATION.

Washington, June 3.—Every state federation affiliating with the American Federation of Labor has been exceedingly active in promoting legislative action during the sessions of the various legislatures closed and just closing. A report has just been received from the Nebraska State Federation, compiled by Will Maupin, president, in which is shown the success which has attended his directing efforts. While no greatly advanced legislation was secured, President Maupin declares that the ground-work has been laid for future effort, and that the work of this year will undoubtedly materialize in actual accomplishments at the next session.

IRON MOLDERS.

Washington, June 3.—The International Iron Molders' Union, while reporting trade conditions slack, yet shows a gross increase in membership for the first quarter of the year of 2,015. During this same period, the one in which a greater degree of sickness prevails, compared with other portions of the year, \$45,327.60 was paid out for sick benefits. The total amount paid by the organization since 1896, its inception of sick benefit payments, is \$1,916,076.45.

FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Washington, June 3.—Both Houses of the Wisconsin legislature have passed a bill granting suffrage to women. It will now go to the people for approval.

EXCLUSION AT ANY COST.

Washington, June 3.—William Morris Hughes, acting premier of Australia, openly declares that "Australia will never agree, except at the sword's point, to admit Japanese immigrants, even should the refusal mean separation from the mother country.

DETECTIVES STILL ACTIVE.

Washington, June 3.—The grand jury in Los Angeles have returned indictment against Bert H. Conners, A. B. Maple and F. Ira Bender, charging them with dynamiting the Hall of Records in that city last September. The first two are ironworkers and the latter is president of the local lodge of Blacksmiths. Bail was fixed at \$25,000 in each case.

ENGLISH WEAVERS.

Washington, June 3.—The weavers in the Huddersfield district, England, have been endeavoring to secure an advance of 15 per cent in wages and the uniform fifty-five-hour week, but the employers have refused to comply in any particular. As a result ballots have been distributed to determine whether the weavers desire to cease work until the recognition of their demands is gained. Rumors of lockout are also heard, and a contest seems imminent.

DEMAND FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Washington, June 3.—The labor congress which meets at Amsterdam on June 12 will be followed by a five days' session of the International Federation of Textile Workers' Association. The English representatives will submit a motion in favor of an eight-hour day in all textile mills in all countries. The

payment of higher dues will be urged and England will probably be selected at the meeting place for the next congress.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE.

Washington, June 3.—Arguments have been made to President Taft by business men from various parts of the country urging the recommendation to congress of one-cent letter postage. There seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of penny postage, and no doubt the day is not far distant when the rates will be cut in two for first class mail.

PUSHING PARCELS POST.

Washington, June 10.—Senator Bourne of Oregon has introduced a resolution in the Senate to empower the committee on postoffices and postroads to make an inquiry into what changes are necessary to be made in the operation of the department, with a view to establishing a parcel post. The question of adding this feature to the postoffice department is becoming more and more pressing, and advocates are being added every day.

WELSH COAL STRIKE.

Washington, June 10.—It was reported a week or so ago that the Welsh Coal Miners had reached a settlement of the strike then in progress in South Wales. Later information states that a deadlock has occurred, many of the miners protesting against the acceptance of the terms offered by the operators. Indications point to a further prolongation of the strike.

CASES ALL DISMISSED.

Washington, June 10.—For weeks the Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles has attempted to convict a number of union men of "conspiracy" on account of their activity in endeavoring to induce men to cease work where strikes were in progress. A "hung" jury was had in one case that went to trial, and other cases pending have been continued from time to time until recently all the cases against the union men were dismissed.

TRADE UNION FUNDS.

Bill Introduced in English Parliament Legalizing Expenditure for Parliamentary Purposes.

Washington, June 10.—The bill introduced in the English Parliament to amend the law with respect to the ob-

jects and powers of trade unions contains the following points: It is provided that wherever a member files notice against paying his proportion of levies made in the furtherance of political objects, even though it has been approved by a majority of the trade union to which he belongs, he is to be relieved of his proportionate payment of the same. Should there be no levies and the money taken out of the general fund of the organization, he is to be rebated his pro rata share when it comes to a settlement for his dues. Another condition is that the member, who files notice or refusal to contribute to the political fund of the union, shall not be excluded from any benefits of the union or placed in any respect at any disadvantage as compared with other members of a union, except, of course, in relation to the control or management of the political fund by reason of his being so exempt, and that contribution to the political fund of the union shall not be made a condition for admission to the union. Some objection has been offered by officials of the organizations of England to this procedure, but it is not thought that any serious objections will be raised. Any individual, or any number of individuals, refusing to assist in a general way, the entire organization must of necessity be held in an unfavorable light. This being the case, it is assumed that very few members of the English trade unions will refuse to contribute their proportionate share of the expenses incurred in Parliamentary action.

METAL TRADES GET INCREASE.

Washington, June 10.—The mechanists and other metal trades in Jacksonville, Florida, are waging a contest to secure an advance in wages and a nine-hour day in all contract shops. The information has just been received that the largest shop in the city has acceded to the demands of the strikers and signed its first union agreement. The advance is from 28 to 36 cents per hour as a minimum rate.

BOILER INSPECTION LAW.

Statute Enacted at the Last Session of Congress to be put into Operation at Early Date.

Washington, June 10.—Pursuant to the law enacted by Congress at the last session, creating a bureau for the inspection of locomotive boilers, there were appointed three chief boiler inspectors, John T. Ensign having received the appointment of Chief Inspector, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The assistant chief inspector are

Frank McManamey, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and C. D. Robinson, mechanical engineer. These three chief inspectors were directed to formulate rules and regulations for the government of the bureau. In compliance with these instructions there were called together the superintendents of motive power of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Louisville and Nashville, Rock Island, Pennsylvania System and the New York Central, who were vested with full authority to act for 90 per cent of the railroads in the United States, together with H. E. Wills, legislative agent for the Railway Brotherhoods. Several sessions were held by those representing the railroads, the bureau and the Brotherhoods, and rules and regulations were adopted for the regulation of the inspection department, the decision finally reached being acceptable to all parties interested. There are to be 50 district inspectors appointed and notices have been forwarded to all the principal cities in the country where civil service examinations for proficiency were held on June 7 and 8. As soon as the reports are filed selections will be made. The inspection department will commence active operation on July 1, 1911.

SPLENDID AGREEMENT REACHED.

Washington, June 10.—Organizer Hugh Frayne reports that he has been successful, with a committee of business agents, in signing an agreement with the Scranton Electric Light Company at Scranton, Pa., for the erection of a million dollar plant. The agreement provides for the employment of all union men including all excavating. Another agreement was reached at Scranton between organized labor and a large restaurant company to employ hereafter only members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and also union musicians. This latter company is also doing a large amount of construction work and have also agreed that this shall be done by union men as well.

LOCKOUT AT MADRID.

Washington, June 10.—The International Secretariat, with headquarters at Berlin, has received an urgent appeal of the Spanish Federation of Trade Unions on behalf of the 6,500 locked out workers of the building trades at Madrid. The lockout is the result of a strike of bricklayers who demanded a renewal of their agreement. The total number affected is 9,500. Just like America, the organized employers, aided by the government, are endeavoring to crush the unions.

McNAMARA EXTRADITION CASE.

Washington, June 3.—The rules committee of the House on May 27-29 held hearings on the resolution introduced by Congressman Berger for a congressional investigation of the arrest and extradition of J. J. McNamara. Statements were made by President Gompers, Frank Ryan, President of the Iron Workers, Congressman Berger and attorney for the Ironworkers, Lee N. Rappaport. The committee listened intently to all testimony presented. No one appeared in opposition to the resolution. Representative Henry, Chairman of the Committee, stated that Congressman Berger and Attorney Rappaport would be permitted to submit such additional facts, affidavits, etc., tending to substantiate the charges, and same would be incorporated in the record. Representative Madison, a member of the committee, stated that he felt the Rules Committee was convinced that Mr. McNamara had been extradited illegally, and that no further evidence was necessary to influence the committee to make a favorable report. Members of the committee expressed doubt whether a congressional investigation would add anything to what is already known in the case. It was asserted that the most essential thing to do was to so revise the federal laws that such outrages as the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and McNamara could not occur again. The hearing will be printed in pamphlet form for use of the public and to present the matter to the Judiciary Committee, which will consider a number of bills introduced for the purpose of amending the extradition laws.

WESTMORELAND STRIKE HEARING.**Resolution of Congressman Wilson up for Hearing Before Rules Committee of the House.**

Washington, June 3.—A few days ago Congressman Wilson (coal miner) introduced a resolution in the House for an investigation of the strike which has been in progress in the Westmoreland coal fields for over a year. The resolution was referred to the rules committee and a hearing has been had. The intent of the investigation is to find out whether the coal operators have maintained a system of peonage or have prevented free ingress and egress from certain postoffices, and other vital questions. A number of the miners from the coal fields in question appeared before the committee, as did Mr. Wilson also. Other hearings will undoubtedly be had before the rules committee decides whether or not the investigation shall take place.

SENATOR CUMMIN'S VIEWPOINT.**Iowa's Insurgent Gives Emphatic Expression on Present Day Conditions in Terms Dramatic.**

Washington, June 3.—Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, in an address at the graduation exercises of the Washington College of Law, coined the following: "The greatest problem that we are facing today, and the one upon which the American Republic will be wrecked, if it is ever wrecked, is the question of distribution of the vast wealth of the nation. I do not for a moment suggest the equality of fortune. The openness of opportunity is what is needed in this country today. Business is being concentrated into the hands of the few, and the vast opportunity that once existed is being taken away. If competition disappears and the mighty combinations control the wealth, there are only two remedies—fixing of prices of commodities by the government or the judicial restoration of the creed of competition. Competition has been called wasteful, evil and cruel, but I would rather have all of its wastefulness, its evil and its cruelty than that one power have the right to say what prices shall be paid for all commodities used by the people of this country."

SPEECH BY BUCHANAN.**Labor's Congressman From Illinois Addresses the House on the Admission of the Territories.**

Washington, June 3.—Frank Buchanan, iron worker, and one of the labor group, made an interesting speech before the House on the admission of New Mexico and Arizona. He devoted almost the entire time to the advocacy of the recall feature of the Arizona constitution. Whatever may be said relative to other members of Congress, it is becoming apparent to many old stagers that the new members of Congress from the ranks of labor are a force that must be reckoned with. Buchanan's effort was commendable and gave evidence of his future usefulness as a legislator.

Vicksburg, Miss., barbers have reduced their working time one hour per day without loss.

McARDLE Re-ELECTED.

Washington, June 3.—P. J. McArdle, for a number of years the president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has been re-elected at a convention just recently held at Canton, O.

A BANNER SETTLEMENT.

American Federation of Labor Railway Department Arrives at Amicable Terms With Southern Railway.

Washington, June 3.—James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, together with the representatives of the Brotherhood of Car-men, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths and Sheet Metal Workers, was successful in arriving at a settlement with the Southern Railway and allied lines. The machinists are to receive from 1½ to 3 cents per hour advance, there being a general adjustment of wages in this craft. The car-men are to receive a 2-cent an hour advance flat. The boilermakers, blacksmiths and sheet metal workers are to receive approximately the same increase. This settlement affects about 8,000 men, and without doubt the advanced scale will apply, as it has done heretofore, to the Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio, with 9,000 additional men. It might not be amiss to observe that the achievement of the labor officials in reaching this agreement is worthy of more than passing mention, for with the lines mentioned all accepting the terms as stated, the approximate advance in wages is over \$1,000,000 per year, with bettered working conditions in addition thereto.

TO BANQUET LABOR MEMBERS.

Congressmen Who are Members of Labor Unions Will be Honored by Washington Central Body.

Washington, June 3.—The Central Labor Union of this city has arranged a banquet for June 14 in honor of the men now members of Congress who are also members of trade unions.

ASSOCIATION DISBANDS.

Washington, June 3.—An association called the National Civil Service Improvement Association, organized ostensibly to assist employes in the civil service in procuring an increase in salary, has founded on the rock of intemperate utterance. Its secretary made a lurid address, and as a result practically all the officers, including mostly business men, resigned, thus leaving the secretary the chief residue of the association.

Kankakee (Ill.) plumbers, after two weeks' strike obtained an increase to \$4 per day of nine hours, with eight hours after October 1, 1911, with same pay.

WILSON'S REPLY TO KIRBY.

Vicious Attack by Kirby of Manufacturers' Association at Recent Session in New York.

Washington, June 3.—Realizing, no doubt the increasing influence of Congressman Wilson, labor's conspicuous friend, President Kirby of the National Manufacturers' Association, made an attempt to discredit and cast aspersions on him. The union buster stated that Mr. Wilson had appointed his daughter as secretary of the Labor Committee, of which he is chairman; another daughter as his secretary, and his wife as janitress of the committee room. This statement was characterized as malicious and without foundation. The facts are that his daughter, Agnes, has been Mr. Wilson's secretary for ten years, and has been appointed and confirmed as Secretary of the Labor Committee, from the sole fact of her intimate knowledge of affairs that will come before the committee. The secretary to Mr. Wilson is Hugh L. Kerwin of Wellsboro, Pa., and the janitor is Dean Van Kirk of Galetton, Pa. The statement made by Mr. Wilson on the floor of the House elicited applause from all quarters.

KNITTING MILLS ORGANIZE.

Washington, June 3.—The Wayne Knitting Mills and Old Fort Knitting Mills, at Fort Wayne, Ind., have been organized, practically every employe of the factories becoming a member of the Textile Workers.

TO BUILD LABOR TEMPLE.

Washington, June 3.—The central body of Joplin, Mo., has taken the preliminary steps to construct a labor temple. A building organization has been almost completed, and it is expected that each union in the city will participate to the full extent of its ability.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Organization Shows Progress in Added Membership and Wage Increases Distributed Over Wide Area.

Washington, June 3.—Ernest Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, in a communication to the American Federation of Labor, states that a charter was granted on April 25, 1911, to the Bartlesville, Okla., smeltermen, and that after a brief strike their demands for an increase of 15 cents per hour were acceded to and the men returned to work. The miners at Cran-

berry, N. C., have also organized, their union being known as Elk Park Miners' Union. Charters have been granted to the smeltermen at Dearing and Altoona, Kan.

TO PROHIBIT SWEATED PRODUCTS.

Bill Just Introduced in Parliament to Prevent Importation of Goods Manufactured Under Certain Conditions.

Washington, June 3.—A bill has been introduced in the English Parliament to prevent the importation into the United Kingdom from foreign countries of goods manufactured under sweated conditions. It is provided that the board of trade shall determine whether any goods coming in competition with British made products are manufactured under sweated conditions, and is convinced, the board is obliged to inquire into the rate of wages paid and the conditions of employment generally in that trade in the country in which the imported goods are made or produced. Even during the inquiry into the facts, authority is conferred to completely prohibit the importation of such alleged sweated products.

MACHINISTS' INCREASES.

Washington, June 3.—The International Association of Machinists have recently reached an agreement with the Michigan Central Railroad Company for an increase in wages, the rates now being 34½ cents per hour, flat rate. Another agreement has been entered into between the breweries of Los Angeles, which carries a wage scale of 55 cents per hour, eight hours.

RAILROAD HOUR LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court of United States Declares Statute Limiting Hours of Employment on Railroads Constitutional.

Washington, June 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that the act approved March 4, 1907, prescribing that employes on railroads should not be required or permitted to remain on duty longer than sixteen consecutive hours, with ten hours intermission, together with the provision that telegraph operators and allied employes guiding train movements shall not be required or permitted to remain on duty over nine hours, is constitutional. Other provisions in the law relate to the signal men, at offices and stations, with some variation in the hours of employment allowed. The Interstate Commerce

Commission, under the law, is directed to enforce the act.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY SUSTAINED.

Washington, June 3.—The Circuit Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has rendered a decision that is exceedingly important in that the decision marks the boundary lines of the operation of the employers' liability act as applied to common carriers. The Washington Terminal Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad were sued to recover damages on account of an accident which a fireman sustained while operating a switch engine within the precincts of the Union Station. In the lower court it was held that the Washington Terminal Company did not come within the meaning and provisions of the employers' liability act. The Court of Appeals holds that a terminal company is a common carrier.

LOCKOUT IN DENMARK.

Washington, June 3.—A general lockout of men in the building trades and in the iron and steel industry has taken place throughout Denmark. It is stated that the lockout is likely to spread to other trades.

VINDICTIVE OFFICIALS.

Washington, June 3.—The officials of the postoffice department are riding to a severe fall, in the form of a searching investigation by Congress, if they continue the autocratic manner in which they have been conducting the affairs of the service during the past few months. While employes are given the "right" to petition "higher ups," yet even if this is done, victimization follows. A few days ago thirty-seven mail carriers in this city met in conference and appointed a committee of six to wait on the local postmaster to present some grievances. The committee performed its duty and a week passed, and then came orders from the main office transferring five of the six former committeemen to other sections of the city. This transfer is wholly unsatisfactory, and is taken to mean lese majeste to the officials. The reason for transfer was enumerated "that they were transferred for the good of the service."

SHEBOYGAN PAINTERS.

Washington, June 3.—The painters of Sheboygan, Wis., have secured an increase in wages, a one-year agreement and eight hours. The advanced scale is 37½ cents per hour.

LA FOLLETTE'S WEEKLY.

 Editorial Comment on Right of Government Employees to Organize Takes Issue With President Taft.

Washington, June 3.—There is one United States Senator that always uses terse English in defining his attitude, and that gentleman is Senator La Follette. In the last week's issue of his weekly, under the caption of "Taft's Protest," is found the following:

"President Taft protests against permitting the railway mail clerks to organize and affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Speaking before the convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen at Harrisburg, Pa., May 4, he said:

"I do not think that reasonably minded trades union men who are fully alive to the necessity of rigorous means to enforce their rights in their controversies with capital and with their employees, will fail to see the broad difference that exists between their case, in which they are contending for the betterment of their livelihood against the naturally selfish motives of their employers, and that of the class of government employees, who are privileged not only in the amount of their compensation, the less number of hours of their employment and the greater permanency of tenure, and who serve the government of all the people, the very existence of which will be threatened, should they combine together to quit the government service all at once, and paralyze the benefit, and the equal benefits, that the government is properly supposed and held to confer upon the people at large."

Senator La Follette then made this comment:

"But are all government employees a privileged class? More particularly the railway mail clerks, whose efforts to escape oppression inspired the president's protest—are they a privileged class? We think not. When employees of the government are subjected to such treatment as that handed to the men who work in the mail cars, it is time for something more adequate than softly spoken words. As long as we have our Hitchcocks, as long as we have our vicious and autocratic 'gag rule' as long as employees of the whole people are made victims of political bureaucracy—plain justice demands that there be no distinction between public employees of individuals or corporations. Organization is their only present refuge. It should not be closed to them."

Knoxville (Tenn.) painters secured 2½ cents per hour increase.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

 This Measure Gaining in Favor, and States in Extreme Sections of Country Adopting It.

Washington, June 3.—The initiative and referendum has reached the stage where there are now no doubts of its being adopted by a great majority of the states. At the last sessions of the California, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wisconsin and Florida state legislatures, bills were passed looking to its establishment. Only one serious rebuff has been encountered. The legislature of Iowa adopted the Oregon plan, but Governor Carroll vetoed it. Oregon, Oklahoma, Nevada, Missouri, Montana, South Dakota, Maine, Arkansas and Utah have constitutional provisions covering this mode of legislation. Arizona, the near-state, has also provided for it. Utah, however, adopted the provision in its constitution when admitted as a state, but the legislatures since that time have steadfastly refused to enact a statutory law putting it into operation.

CHILD LABOR IN VIRGINIA.

Washington, June 3.—Revelations of an appalling character have been brought to light by Dr. A. J. McKelway, secretary of the national child labor committee, relating to the abuses of juvenile labor in the cotton manufacturing industry in Virginia and the South. "If you attempt to pass a drastic child labor law at the next general assembly, you will find a lobby to defeat it composed almost entirely of representatives of the cotton industries. In statistics it has been discovered that 70 per cent of the children employed in the cotton industries of Virginia are illiterate. In Alabama the percentage is lower by 5 per cent."

WELSH STRIKE SETTLED.

Washington, June 3.—The great Welsh coal strike, involving over 12,000 miners, at the Cambrian collieries, has been settled and the men have returned to work. This strike has been in progress for months, and the miners have suffered great privations, but have stood loyal and determined once and for all to settle the question of maintaining a wage scale that would bring to them at least a decent living.

Waterloo (Iowa) carpenters secured increase of 5 cents per hour. Barbers reduced working time one-half hour. Plumbers got raise. Painters after short strike, secured 2½ cents per hour increase.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, June 20, 1911.

Mr. P. W. Collins, I. S.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—I am instructed by Local No. 381 to notify the I. O. that charges have been preferred against Victor Richel of Local No. 419 for the violation of Article 9, Secs. 1 and 2 of our Constitution.

He worked for Lloyd Garrett Co., in Philadelphia while the I. B. E. W. men were on strike during Dec., 1910, up to Jan. 6th, 1911.

He consulted with McWebster, agent for the Employers' Association in Chicago and is at present scabbing it on Local No. 381 working for G. W. Wilmarth Co., Gas and Electric Fixture Contractors.

This same to be published in Worker is request of Local No. 381.

Respectfully yours,

T. J. Carmody, Sec.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 26th, 1911.

Mr. Peter W. Collins,

Dear Sir and Bro.:—Please publish this in our Worker as it is some time since Los Angeles and vicinity have had a line in our Journal and the condition of affairs here should be known to all union men. Work at present is a little slack but we are looking forward to a good winter. The jobs in Los Angeles are not what they are cracked up to be. The Edison pays \$3.50 per day of 9 hours on the job for heavy gangs. The L. A. G. pays \$3.50 and as low as \$75.00 per month of 10 hours a day. The P. L. & P. pays \$3.50 per day of 9 hours shop to shop and the prospects are that the P. L. & T. will at least pay as much as the P. T. & T. Co., \$3.75 and eight as there soon will be all card men on the job. But as bad as things are here the metal trades all out and the wood butchers fighting for \$4.00 and 8 hours and the town full of idle men, Reid's bunch were not satisfied with the conditions, but had to help make them worse by working for and causing a split in 61 where before there was peace and harmony now there are 2 locals of line-men here, one in the C. L. C. and the other out of the labor council and instead of, "Are you an Electrical Worker," you get this, "What are you, Reid or Mc Nulty." And those who have the trade union movement at heart will wonder how on earth a man can get another man to secede from the ranks of an organization that is affiliated with the A. F. of L. and so, bound up in the B. T. Dept., that any man should see the harm of

such a thing as seceding. But I have yet to hear anything in favor of such an action, at least anything that would cause me to take my card from the Regulars to the Reids. I would like to know how they expect the Electrical craft to surge ahead if they are cutting holes in the bottom of it and casting the rudder of unity and solidarity into the winds of rampant secession, discord and discontent. There are several of our ex-members who say, "I will not come in until you get through fighting yourselves and letting the world know your weakness. We are just as weak as the proportion on each side divides but in spite of the great drawbacks our craft is in a healthy condition and growing, and if such is the condition now, what would they have been if there had been no St. Louis Convention and the men had nothing to think of but the upbuilding of the I. B. E. W? Why out here in California I know we would have got more money, more men, and better conditions all over Southern California. I only hope that the court will have rendered a decision before we go to convention and then it will be settled right and settled for all time. I think this is going to be the greatest labor organization in the world some day and the day is not far distant, as the field of the Electrical world is but slightly scratched on the surface and a craft that has the men that can go forward instead of backward at this time will, when we are in harmony with one another, advance to the first ranks of skilled workmen in the world.

Fred Weeks, Org.

L. U. 682. Railway Switch and Signal Workers held their regular election on Friday, June 23d, 1911, and after nomination the following brothers were elected:

President Jos. Becker; Vice-President, Jesse Morse; Recording Sec'y Ben. M. Thompson; Treas., Wm. P. Keeber; Financial Sec'y, Edw Smith; Foreman, Alfred De Forrest; Trustee, Chas. Asch; 1st Inspector, Jno. McQuilban; 2d Insp., Wm. A. Macauley.

On motion it was agreed to have the officers installed on Friday, July 14th. Bro. Chas. Du Bourg, 534, who acted as installing officer when the local received its charter has accepted an invitation to act in that capacity again.

After completion of all business the brothers adjourned to the banquet hall and engaged in a social time during which

some of the brothers displayed quite a talent for music, and the caterer was kept busy also in displaying his talent.

Signed. Press Secretary.
L. U. 682.

Washington, June 27, 1911.

Publisher,
Electrical Worker,
Springfield, Ill.

Sir:—In connection with the recent circular letters from the Department relative to the proposed handling of monthly and semi-monthly periodical matter by

fast freight trains between certain points, you are advised that the date on which such shipments will begin has been postponed from July 1, 1911, to September 1, 1911. You may therefore defer compliance with my request for an advance dispatch of mail for certain specified States. Please arrange for such advance dispatch of mails in the month of September and thereafter.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPH STEWART.

Second Assistant Postmaster General.
No. 4.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

Continued Advance in Wages Being Secured, Together With Increasing Membership and Effectiveness.

Washington, June 17.—An amicable adjustment of wages in the lasting departments throughout southeastern Massachusetts by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, involving 2,600 employees, aggregated an increase in wages approximating \$300,000 a year.

The Industrial Workers of the World, following their usual methods, were successful in deluding a sufficient number of the Brooklyn union of Boot and Shoe Workers to strike in violation of its agreement, with the usual result that the Industrial Worker failed to make good their lurid promises, and the men have returned to work, and reinstated themselves in the recognized organization, while the I. W. W.'s have migrated to other fields to continue their nefarious practices.

In Montreal, Canada, two large shoe manufacturing concerns have merged, one of the firms in the consolidation having been in agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers for many years, while the other has previously conducted its factory on the "open shop" plan. The merging of the two concerns has worked to the interest of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, however, for a new agreement has been entered into whereby union Boot and Shoe Workers will be employed exclusively thus giving the organization practically a maximum strength in that city.

An agreement has also been reached with Hucksins & Temple of Milford, Mass., and the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

TRADE UNIONS RECOGNIZED.

Washington, June 17.—The trade unions of England are to be officially recognized at the ceremonies of the coming coronation. W. J. Davis of Birmingham, Secretary of the National Society

of Amalgamated Brass Workers, and W. Mullen, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress, have been extended an invitation to attend by the earl marshal. Mr. Davis is one of the oldest trade union leaders in the country. He entered the brass trade in 1861 and at the formation of the Brass Workers' Society in 1872 became its general secretary, a position which he has held ever since.

KING RAISES WAGES.

Washington, June 17.—King George of England was recently petitioned by the unskilled laborers on his estates at Balmoral, Abergeldie and Birkhall for an advance of 2 shillings a week in their wages. The employees, numbering seventy, consisting of roadmen, gardeners and foresters, as a result of their petition have been advanced 1 shilling per week.

TO PREVENT DERAILMENT.

Washington, July 17.—A joint resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Dent of Alabama authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report upon the availability of the Andrew safety appliance, designed to prevent derailment on railroads. The resolution has been referred to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, the members of which recently witnesses a demonstration of the device on the Chesapeake Beach railroad.

JUDAS TO BE REWARDED.

Washington, June 17.—In recognition of the efforts of W. V. Osborne, the man who instituted the proceedings against the trade unions of England, and who secured a judgment forbidding the use of their funds to support parliamentary action, is to be presented with the customary and immorial "twelve pieces of silver" allotted to Iscariots. A fund is being raised with which to present him with a house.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION SPASM.**Labor Speakers Enjoined From Speaking
in an Amusement Park at Altoona,
Pa. to Railroad Employees.**

Washington, June 10.—Arrangements had been completed in Altoona, Pa., for a mass meeting to be held in one of the public amusement parks on Sunday, June 4. The meeting was arranged for the purpose of listening to prominent speakers in the labor movement, and the employees in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been invited to attend. The railroad company has many ramifications, and upon the information reaching the company that a meeting was to be held in the amusement park, they procured an old lady, who was a part owner in the park, to sue out an injunction against the lessees of the park, prohibiting the lessees from permitting the meeting to be held, stating in the injunction that the park was only to be used for "moral" amusement. It was apparently expected that the injunction would be violated and the meeting held. It was decided, however, to change the meeting place to a piece of ground on the side of a hill, the property being owned by those who were sympathetic toward the labor organizations. An attempt was then made to bring pressure to bear against those who owned the latter piece of property to also forbid the meeting, but their pleas were unavailing. The meeting was held on Sunday, per schedule, and there were present some 6,000 in the audience. Secretary Morrison, Raymond Robbins and Frank Mulholland were the speakers. That night there had been another meeting scheduled to take place near one of the hotels in Altoona, and just prior to calling the meeting to order the mayor telephoned to Secretary Morrison, stating that the ministers of the city had protested against a labor meeting being held on Sunday. Mr. Morrison replied that labor sermons would be preached, and that nothing would be said that could give offense to any of the ministers in the city, and upon this statement the mayor withdrew his objections, and the meeting was held. It is rather an amusing incident that an injunction should be issued against the holding of a public meeting in an amusement park—a place where meetings of this character are usually held, and demonstrates the lengths to which employers of labor will go in endeavoring to frustrate any movement looking toward the organization of men who work for wages. Present indications are to the effect that the strike of the men on the Pennsylvania Railway System is becoming more and more effective as time goes on.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.

Washington, June 10.—During the last session of Congress bills were introduced in the Senate and House to regulate the construction and operation of elevators in the District of Columbia. The intent of the bills was to prevent the elevator cars from being moved in either direction while any gate or door used for entrance or exit is unclosed. There are automatic devices which place the power of starting the elevator beyond the control of the operator while the gate or door is open. Official reports state that there is a record of over 5,000 killed and injured each year in accidents of this character, but that so far it has been impossible to gather complete statistics.

SIGNS 54-HOUR LAW.**Governor of Massachusetts Puts Seal of
Approval on Bill Relating to Women
and Minors.**

Washington, June 10.—A bill introduced by the textile unions of the state of Massachusetts during the last session of the legislature has been enacted into law. The governor has just attached his signature, and the 54-hour week will be an actuality January 1, 1912. For many years the textile workmen have been endeavoring to regulate by law the hours to be worked, but until this year without success. The regulation just adopted will materially assist in relieving the workers of onerous conditions that have prevailed in this industry.

DANISH SEAMEN'S AGREEMENT.**Uniform Work Day Established, Increased
Wages Secured, With Overtime—
Pay Provision.**

Washington, June 17.—Negotiations between representatives of the Danish Sailors' and Firemen's Union and the ship owners have resulted in an agreement. Formerly the working time has varied from nine to seventeen hours, but the new agreement stipulates a ten-hour day with pay for all time worked in excess thereof. Land and dock work, which formerly was from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. has been reduced two hours. The agreement stipulates that the firemen are not to do the work of loaders at any point where a strike is on. The wage has been increased from 60 crowns (\$16.08) per month to 62½ crowns (\$16.75) per month. After three years the wage will again be increased to 65 crowns (\$17.42). The agreement is a complete recognition of the trade organization.

CONGRATULATES NEWS SERVICE.

**Free Federation of Workmen Direct
Letter of Commendation be For-
warded to President
Gompers.**

Washington, June 10.—The following communication, self-explanatory has been received by President Gompers:

"The Executive Council of the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, has instructed me to send you congratulations for the "Weekly Official Notices," which are being published under direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, about greater events with which American labor unions are confronted. Without doubt such information has a great signification because it is coming to carry to the minds of every organized man and woman the knowledge of the progress which can be obtained with a systematic and firm work. A large part of this work is translated for me into the Spanish language and published in the "Labor Union" (Union Obara), only paper advocated to the aims and objects of the organized labor in this country. For that reason, I am sending you, in name of the Free Federation of Labor and myself, congratulations for such information which is considered in this country of a great value. With kind regards, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

Rafael Alonso,

Secretary Free Federation of the
Workingmen of Porto Rico."

CARPENTERS WIN.

Washington, June 10.—A communication from General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, conveys the information that the carpenters in Green Bay, Wis., after a two months' strike have entered into an agreement with the employers, an advance of 2½ cents per hour having been gained.

FAVORS GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

**Steel Trust Magnate, Testifying Before
Inquiry, Announces Belief That New
Methods Must be Employed.**

Washington, June 10.—Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee of the United States Steel Corporation, stated to the Stanley investigating committee of the House that he considered it very important that the people should be protected against great aggregations of capital. "I believe we must come to enforce publicity and government control," he said. "I know

that is a very extreme view, and that the railroads objected to it for a long time. But whether the mere standpoint of making the most money is concerned or not, I believe it is the necessary thing, and it seems to me that corporations have no right to disregard these public questions and these public interests."

CARMEN GET RAISE.

Washington, June 10.—The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have been successful in securing a raise of wages on the Canadian Northern Railroad. This organization has been very successful this year in increase of membership and wage advances.

UNREST OF EMPLOYES.

Washington, June 3.—The enginemen and firemen on the Great Western Railway of Great Britain are protesting against the new conditions of employment imposed on locomotive men. A strike has been threatened. Sharp practice is charged to have been resorted to, and in the present temper of the men the enforcement of the new rules will precipitate a struggle.

OSBORNE RESIGNS.

Washington, June 3.—After being in the employ of the Great Eastern Railway for twenty-two years, W. V. Osborne, who was the instigator of all the trouble arising out of his successful application that trade union funds should not be used for parliamentary purposes, has resigned his position as foreman porter at Clapton Station in order to become secretary of the British Constitutional Association. English trade unionists are not sorry.

CIGARMAKERS WINNING.

Washington, June 3.—A communication from the American Federation of Labor representative in Porto Rico states that the cigarmakers' strike is successfully closing. All firms have conceded the advance asked save one. The increase ranges from \$1 to \$2 per thousand, and 2,000 returned to work under the new scale.

GRAND RAPIDS CARPENTERS.

Washington, June 3.—Secretary Duffy, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters informs headquarters that the strike in Grand Rapids, Mich., is progressing with men firm, and with the added feature that the mayor, other city officers and prominent citizens are in thorough sympathy with the strikers.

PAINTERS GET ADVANCE.

Washington, June 3.—Local Union No. 69, Brotherhood of Painters, at Utica, N. Y., has just made a settlement of its strike and been granted an increase. The advanced scale is 44½ cents per hour, eight-hour day and Saturday half holiday, with a two-year agreement.

SWITCHMEN ELECT.

Washington, June 10.—At the convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, held in St. Paul, S. E. Heberling, of Denver, Colo., was elected president to succeed Frank T. Hawley, who for eleven years had been the executive head of the organization.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Washington, June 10.—The magazines are taking notice of the questionable methods being employed by the postoffice department in victimizing mail clerks who become members of the American Federation of Labor. A prominent periodical carries an article in its June issue entitled, "Mutiny in the Railway Mail Service," and treats the postoffice department without gloves.

COGENT REASONS.

A Master Printer Answers a German Suffragette in a Manner That is Entirely Convincing.

Washington, June 17.—Recently in England Frau Maria Sischnewsky, a suffragette, advocated the teaching of the trade of a compositor to women. A master printer replied as follows:

"It is not only sex egotism, but a law of nature, which has brought about the present conditions. Primarily, the man must have work and earnings because he has other (and higher) duties than the woman. Many a master who views female compositors as but a cheaper class of labor overlooks the fact that this cheap labor can evolve into cheap competition. And that especially when a printer marries a female compositor, who may all the more readily determine to start a business of their own than can a single workman. In short, we have no ambition to reorganize our trade to meet Frau Sischnewsky's ideas, and in this respect we have the same interests at heart as have our employees."

CUT MADE IN TEXT BOOKS.

Washington, June 17.—During the last session of the Ohio State Legislature, a bill designated as "Uniform Text Book Bill" failed of passage, but it is understood that the people of the State

of Ohio, through the State School Book Commission, will be enabled to reduce the present price 16½%. It has been shown that book companies were selling books made in Ohio at a lower price in other states than they were at home. According to the law now upon the statute books, the School Book Commission has a right to demand a certain stipulated price for books used in Ohio, based upon the selling price in other states by Ohio concerns. Should these book concerns in Ohio refuse to accept the Commission's award, it is rumored that the State may go into the publication of books on its own account.

SALESMEN TO ORGANIZE.

Washington, June 17.—The traveling salesmen, insurance agents and collectors of Toledo, Ohio, recently held a meeting with the object in view of forming a union. Definite action has not as yet been reported, but it is understood that those in attendance pledged themselves as favorable to such an organization.

GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE IN CLEVELAND.

Washington, June 17.—The Ladies' Garment Workers' Strike in Cleveland, Ohio, has assumed large proportions. From information just received, practically all of the people employed in this class of work are on strike and are confident and hopeful of an early, favorable conclusion of the contest.

REYNOLDS' OPINION.

Washington, June 17.—Prevailing sentiment in America relative to judicial interpretation of laws is reflected in England. One of the greatest newspapers of Great Britain, Reynolds' Newspaper, editorially contributes the following anent Winston Churchills' recent speech in Parliament: "Mr. Churchill has made himself the spokesman of an enormous body of public opinion by his comments upon the manner in which the law courts have lost the confidence of the people in matters where class and party interests are involved. He was careful not to attack any individual judge, nor did he impugn the good faith and honor of the bench. He clearly stated that the bias was unconscious. He has nevertheless been subjected in the house to disgraceful attacks based upon 'monstrous misrepresentations' of what he actually did say. He was precluded by the deputy speaker's reading of the rules of order from making any reply or explanation. The country, however, needs none. It is with him."

FIREMEN GET INCREASE.

Brotherhood Committeemen, After Series of Conferences, Reach Satisfactory Agreement.

Washington, June 17.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers have had a committee in this city for a number of days negotiating with the management of the Southern Railway Company for an increase of 20 per cent in the wages of the firemen employed on the system. For several days a cessation of work seemed imminent, then the matter was referred, under the Erdman act, to Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill and Commissioner Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Then began another series of conferences, but these have been fruitful of bringing the firemen and the railway management to an understanding and agreement. The firemen are to receive a 15 per cent advance, with better working conditions. This increase gives the firemen the second highest scale in the eastern district.

LEVEN SHIPYARD STRIKE.

Washington, June 17. — When the managers of the Leven Shipyard at Dumbarton, Great Britain, insisted upon the employment of non-unionists the members of the trade unions employed at the works quit, causing a closing down. The "open shop" policy has also caused another dock yard to practically suspend operations.

CONFERENCE ON INSURANCE BILL.

Washington, June 17.—The joint board representing the English parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the General Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor party will hold a special conference to discuss national insurance and the Osborne judgment on June 20-21. The joint board has issued a report on the subject of state insurance, which will form the basis of discussion at the conference.

TO FIGHT THE LAW.

Nebraska's Law Forbidding Employment of Women at Night to be Tested in the Courts.

Washington, June 17.—The legislature of the State of Nebraska passed a law forbidding the employment of women between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. This law affects chiefly girls between the ages of 16 and 25, as women at these ages constitute the great majority of female employees. The employers are now

pursuing the usual tactics, allowing themselves to be fined and then appealing the case to a higher court. It is hoped that the law will stand the test. Massachusetts and Indiana have a similar law.

NEW YORK STRIKE WON.

Washington, June 17.—The Fancy Leather Goods Workers' Union has just won a victory in securing an agreement with one of the large manufacturing firms in New York. This firm had prepared for a long fight and had installed cots in the shop, where they had intended to house the strike breakers. As a result of the agreement, the strikers have all been reinstated and granted a 52-hour week.

HOLYOKE STRIKE SETTLED.

Washington, June 17.—The strike of the Holyoke, Mass., shop carpenters has been settled and under the agreement reached, the employees are to have 19 Saturday half-holidays during the coming year. This settlement came in the form of a compromise, but both parties to the agreement are well satisfied as to the outcome.

FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Bill Introduced in United States Senate for Absolute Control of Public Utilities in District.

Washington, June 17.—The march toward the control of all public utilities and corporate combinations is moving forward with precision. Here and there a halt is noticed, obstructed by those who are frantically clinging to the hope the day of plundering may be yet prolonged. But strong public sentiment is sweeping on notwithstanding. A bill has been introduced in the senate by Senator Gallinger, the "stand-patter," clothing the government with extraordinary powers regarding public utilities in the District of Columbia.

The physical valuation of the property of all public utilities corporations is directed to be taken. No books or records are to be kept by such corporations, other than those prescribed by the commission (district commissioners), and it is forbidden to remove such records from the district without the consent of the commission. Provision is also made for the examination and auditing of the accounts of utilities doing business within the district, and it is also provided that a general and comprehensive supervision shall be had over all the affairs of public utilities corporations in the district by a district commission, which latter is provided for in the bill.

BEVERIDGE ON CHILD LABOR.**The Labor Problem Is the Fundamental Problem of This Country.**

In an address in New York City recently by the Horace Greeley centenary celebration, Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, expressed some very sound views on organized labor and the child labor problem. He said, in part:

"The labor problem is the fundamental problem of this country, and its solution lies in successful organization. He said that the eight-hour day ought to be universal in all trades; that child labor is a crime against society.

"Child labor is America's peculiar industrial shame. It is a crime against manhood labor—every child laborer at childhood wages takes the place of a man at manhood wages. It is a crime against the humane business man—his goods made by manhood wages must meet his competitor's goods made by child labor at childhood wages.

"It is a crime against childhood—every little one has an inalienable right, a sacred right, to grow into sound-bodied, clear-brained, pure-souled maturity. It is a crime against society; it pours into our citizenship a stream of people weakened in body and mind. It is an insult to our religion.

"Horace Greeley was against it. Even in his day, when greed had scarcely begun to chain us to this body of death, he sought to restrain it. He declared, 'The state has a right to see and ought to see that the frames of the rising generation are not shattered nor the constitutions undermined by excessive toil.'

"The old and savage theory that the workingman is merely merchandise, like a sack of flour or a bucket of coal; that the life-energies of man, woman and child should be bought in a labor market at the lowest price which the competition of hunger made possible; that the employer need not think of the employe as a human being, but only as a working animal to be used until exhausted and then cast aside—that idea is the child of brutal barbarism.

"It came down to us from the hideous past. It has built more hovels and prevented the building of more homes; placed more broken human beings in their graves and filled the abiding places of mankind with more misery and woe than all the wars that have cursed the world. This apparently is extreme, yet it is but a carefully guarded statement of facts established by history and statistics."

Help your officers and they will reciprocate and help you.

DEMAND INCREASE WAGE.**Federal Employees Receive Active Assistance of Citizens of the District.**

Plans have been matured whereby organized and systematic effort will be made to increase the wages of the employes of the various departments of the government. No change has taken place in the amount of compensation for many years, and with the increased cost of living, an actual reduction in wages has been effected. Owing to the stringent regulations put into operation by a former administration, and continued by the present, the employes themselves are prohibited from making an effort to readjust their wages to conform to their actual necessities.

The effort now being made will undoubtedly result in the final rescinding of the obnoxious rule prohibiting Federal employes from organizing, thus opening the way whereby they will be free to exercise their own methods in securing increased wages and improved conditions.

COAST LINE HEROES.**Splendid Work Done by the Federal Life Saving Service.**

The federal life-saving service, which has entered upon its fortieth year, has written one of the most glorious chapters in American history, says the Brooklyn Standard Union. Not a month passes without an act of heroism by some one or some party of the force that patrols the coasts and the great lakes. It is one continuous story of hard and dangerous work. The dreariness of the detailed account being frequently broken by instances of rare courage and sacrifice.

But measured by a more exacting rule to determine its value, the life-saving service is found to have earned rich dividends for the public which supports it. In the forty years, 22,000 distressed ships, carrying 147,000 persons, have been aided by the corps. The property risks on these occasions aggregate \$235,000,000. In the four decades the probable total cost of the service has been less than \$100,000,000, which makes it plain that the service has much more than paid its way.

What has been saved in property is nothing to be compared with the saving of human life. It is this that the government is primarily interested in, and it is in this particular, of course, that the richest returns have been made. If there were some process by which the value of a human life could be translated into dollars and cents it would be made evident that the service has saved the world billions of dollars during the

past forty years. Every one at all acquainted with the record of United States life-saving realizes that this small but immensely important branch of the government has had a distinguished career and merits generous treatment.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROMPTNESS.

Promptness is one of the fundamental requirements for success in all of our undertakings, and in none of our affairs is it more requisite than in transacting the business for our organization. If the members would have their lodge prosper they must attend its meetings promptly, pay their dues regularly, transact the business arising from meeting to meeting, and diligently perform such committee work or other duty that may be assigned them. At the appointed hour the officers should be in their places and the gavel fall promptly, and the lodge open for business. In lodges where these rules are now observed you will find them prosperous, their affairs in good shape and the members enthusiastic in the cause. Meetings should not be prolonged beyond a reasonable hour; members often complain of the lateness of the hour when they are able to get home on meeting nights. If the meetings are called promptly on time, the rules of decorum followed and debate kept within reasonable bounds, this can be avoided. The result will be to encourage attendance, a large number of members will turn out and the affairs of the lodges will prosper.—Exchange.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN.

California Legislature Enacts Shorter Workday for Women.

Washington.—The legislature of California has just passed a stringent eight-hour workday law for women and Governor Johnson has signed it. The provisions of the new statute cover all occupations, save the exception that the law shall not affect the harvesting, curing, canning or drying of any variety of perishable fruit or vegetable. The penalty attached for violation cannot be less than \$50 for each offense, and may reach \$200, with a jail sentence of from five to thirty days, the latter discretionary with trial court.

Another bill was approved which provides for the manufacturer of supplies by prison labor to be used exclusively by the institution conducted by the state. Safeguards are provided that convict labor will not come into competition.

Taylorville (Ill.) carpenters won a strike for a raise from 40 to 50 cents per hour.

THE WAR ON THE WHITE PLAGUE.

Nearly \$15,000,000 was spent in the campaign against consumption in this country last year, according to the figures of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

The amount is nearly double that devoted to this beneficent use in 1909, and almost attains the proportions of a war budget; it would, indeed, have built two Dreadnoughts of the Connecticut or Kansas type.

Little more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus made possible a systematic attack on the disease, and it is mainly within the last ten years that the fight has been carried on under international co-operation. As an exhibit of society's progress in the "moral equivalent of war," the campaign against the white plague must rank among the great achievements of the wonderful first decade of the twentieth century.

WORTH READING.

The men who stand around the workshops or on the street corners and slander fellow-members of their organization are most contemptible. They are too cowardly and ignorant to go upon the union floor and say something decent that would be of real benefit to their union. The "slanderer" does not want to find anything except flaws in the officers or in the laws he has helped to make. The "slanderer" is so wise that he can do things "right now," then kick like a steer if the officers should take his advice. The "slanderer" will vote for laws to be enforced by the officers of the union—and then he "knocks" the officers for enforcing these laws. The "slanderer" never discovers the existence of a law or agreement until it has a distasteful personal application to him—and then he says the enactment of the said distasteful law was a scheme hatched by the officers, forgetting that he himself or his representatives had a hand in passing the law. The "slanderer" always cries, "machine, machine, machine," if it so happens that he cannot oust the incumbent officers, forgetting, purposely, that a labor union never has and never will be successful except when run in "machine" fashion. Even the very people the "slanderer" works for are running in "machine" order, and he is a part of that "machine."—Nashville Labor Advocate.

Miss Maud E. Miner, secretary of the Probation Association of New York, says there are three principal causes for crime and delinquency; namely, the sweatshop home, the deserted home and the overcrowded home.

RAILWAY SWITCH AND SIGNALMEN.

Local union, No. 682, recently organized in the vicinity of New York City, is making great progress in getting the qualified men of their craft enrolled in the I. B. E. W., in spite of the fact that the trade is rather dull at present, owing to the completion of the Pennsylvania terminal and other large contracts in the vicinity not being ready for signal work yet.

The local has over one hundred members all skilled signalmen, among the number some very prominent foremen of signal companies, and through the efforts of their organizer, who has made a very thorough canvass of all railways in the vicinity, are gradually gaining the interest and confidence of the signalmen of that vicinity.

The local has had a committee engaged for some time in drawing up a very complete set of by-laws, which is about ready for the press, after its approval by the international officers, after the issue of which the charter will be closed, and all applicants will be obliged to pass examination before being initiated. The application fee, which at present is five dollars, will also be raised.

The organizer has visited the offices of the railways and signal companies and openly informed them that the men are being organized in the I. B. E. W. and asked them not to discriminate against men who may be known to carry an I. B. E. W. card. He also carefully explained the affiliations of the I. B. E. W. In every instance he received the most courteous consideration and the promise that discrimination would not be made.

Of course in each case it was intimated that the companies would have to be "shown" that the union had control of a majority of the skilled mechanics before we could look for agreements or conditions, which fact of course we understood. Therefore every local in whose jurisdiction railway signalmen are working should make efforts to enlist as many as possible of the qualified men, and thereby not only strengthen the ranks of the I. B. E. W. but also aid and assist a most worthy craft of mechanics.

This craft employs a vast number of men, the greater part of whom are skilled electricians, and unorganized they would be a menace to our I. B. E. W., as when railway work is dull they would go out and get jobs at anything electrical and thereby unwittingly keep down the scale of wages established by union men.

Through lack of organization these men are about the poorest paid class of mechanics, considering the importance of work performed, for not only property but the lives of passengers on railways

is dependent on the care and skill of these men in the installing of switches and signals on railways.

There has been for several years an organization known as the Brotherhood of Railway Signalmen without any affiliation, who have made repeated attempts to gain recognition from the American Federation of Labor, but could not get it as they were a dual body to the electrical workers, who were already recognized.

This obstacle can now be overcome by the action of the I. B. E. W. in granting charters to locals of signalmen, thereby placing the craft in affiliation with the railway department of the A. F. of L., which will be of material assistance to them as it will place them directly in touch with the railway trades.

The members of the Brotherhood should profit by their experience on the New York Central lines, where their strike had a most disastrous ending, as they had absolutely no backing, and not only lost the strike but also their jobs as well.

Wm. B. Martin.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

A copy of a restraining order recently issued by the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, against the International Association of Marble Workers has just been received. It beats the ordinary labor injunction by a mile or two, and deprives the union from:

"Inducing or soliciting persons to leave the service of the complainants; from calling upon the employers of the company for the purpose of inducing them to leave their employment; from attempting to induce persons to abstain from working any boycott against the complainants from organizing or maintaining any boycott against the complainants; from calling strikes or endeavoring to have strikes called against buildings in which employees of complainants are employed; from paying or promising to pay strike benefits; from further maintaining or assisting to maintain the strike against the complainants."

All of which things labor unions have the legal right to do, yet the judge in this instance, as in many other instances, becomes in composite from the legislative, judicial and executive authority.

Cedar Rapids (Iowa) building trade unions, eleven in number, have all secured increases from 5 cents per hour to \$1.50 per week.

Hudson (N. Y.) brewery workers secured eight hours for six months in the year and nine hours for the other six months. Engineers also get increase.

TO THE UNION MAN.

One hears from non-members who are asked to join the union, "There is no use for me to join the union; I get as good wages and work the same number of hours as union men do; I'm satisfied with my condition, for I gain nothing by joining the union." To an intelligent man who must listen to such sophistry it certainly is disgusting, but we must take up his false reasoning to show his error.

To the non-union man who is enjoying the same conditions as the union man is so enjoying, is because the union secured those conditions. Those non-unionists who are working nine and eight hours a day are enjoying it because of the fact that it was the unions who fought and championed the shorter work-day. The same is true of the wages received.

What! no union ever secured for you the hours and wages? You say you are man enough to get it yourself? I doubt it, and will show you.

Suppose there was no union of our craft in the country. Do you think you would work nine or eight hours a day at the wages you receive? Not much. You would be like some of the men in a few cities where the influence of the union has not reached. You wouldn't be so independent, but you would be the same as the men in those cities, afraid to ask for a shorter work-day, afraid to ask for more pay; for you, as an individual, don't amount to a row of pins in the eyes of the employer, so you get turned down. Should you get a raise in wages, it is only temporary, or given to you because you are a "rusher," set the speed for the other men—so you really get a raise at the expense of the other men.

The individual is lost sight of, he counts for nothing; it is the collectivity of men in the different unions that has made it possible for the men at the trade, union and non-union, with but few exceptions, to enjoy what you now have. Are not you satisfied that not you, but the unions, are the factor that has made the conditions as they are, rather than any other factor?

Now, then, since it is the union that has directly and indirectly brought the condition you enjoy, you have only reaped the benefit of what the union men have secured, who have financed, fought and sacrificed their time and family comforts. What have you done to bring this about? Nothing! All you have done was to reap the benefit, and you are like a leech on the human body. Do you call that manhood? Have you no spark of manhood in you and say, "Yes, I've enjoyed the benefit of organized labor enjoyed the benefit organized labor has

obtained without contributing one penny, but I'll resolve to do my share to help the cause of unionists by becoming an active member."—The Plasterer.

COMING OUR WAY.

Affairs in the labor movement of the country are sort of looking up these days. The decision in the Hatters' case has been reversed. The Butterick Publishing Company has been unionized. The Brewery Workmen of Los Angeles have won their fight. Sort of looking up, eh!

The Hatters' case is one of the most important in the recent history of the labor movement. A strike was called in the factory of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., on July 25, 1902. A boycott followed, resulting in a suit, entered August 31, 1900, against Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, and over 200 members. The amount claimed was \$80,000.

Judgment against the Hatters was rendered in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Conn., on February 4, 1910. The amount awarded was \$74,000, which, being trebled, according to the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and with costs added, amounted to \$232,240.12. This judgment has now been reversed by a decision rendered in the United States Court of Appeals at New York on the 10th inst. Of course, the Loewe Company announces its intention of carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, but—sufficient unto the day is the victory thereof.

The Butterick Publishing Company, said to be the largest concern of its kind in the world, has been brought under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, after a contest lasting several years. Finally, the Brewery Workmen of Los Angeles announce an agreement with the breweries of that city upon terms entirely satisfactory to them. The latter incident is especially significant as indicating the progress made by the labor movement in "Ottis-town." This rift in the clouds may be taken as the harbinger of a great victory for the forces of organized labor in the southern city. On the whole, the labor movement has good reason to be encouraged by recent developments, presaging, as they do, much greater victories in a time not far off.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Waycross, (Ga.) painters have secured eight-hour day, reducing the hours from nine without decrease in pay.

Fort Myers, (Fla.) unions have secured an increase for all organizations in the town of 25 cents per day without friction.